

HANNA IS NOT
THE SHELF
JAMES S. HOGG
A TYPE AMERICANRenewal of the Talk of His
Presidential Candidacy.

ACTIVE IN LABOR MATTERS

REGARDED AS INDICATION OF DE-
SIRE FOR NOMINATION.Friends Make the Statement That He
Now Has Enough Delegates to
Make a Strong Showing.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

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Privately he tells his friends that his mind is constantly going over the question of whether he should run for president. He has had a number of conversations with his friends on this subject, and he has decided to wait until the fall of 1903 before making a final decision.

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ENGLISHMAN MET THE BOERS

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Parliament, Dined With Envoys
in Chicago.

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The envoys arrived in Chicago from Washington yesterday. Dr. Clark's visit, with the motive therefore, is veiled in mystery and it is against his nature to reveal the details of his mission to this country. It is said, however, that the Boer envoys are here to discuss the Transvaal League.

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A TYPE AMERICANRefused to Wear Knee Breeches
Before King Edward.

STAYED AWAY FROM LEVEE

"BY GATLING, NO," SAID THE
FORMER GOVERNOR.Noted Texan Politician Was Invited to
Court Affair by Mr. Choate, but
Costume Was Too Much
for Him.

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FORMER GOVERNOR HOGG OF TEXAS.



JAMES S. HOGG

EX-CONFEDERATE
GETS U. S. PENSIONJAMES WEAVER HAD SERVED ON
BOTH SIDES.

WOUNDED IN SOUTHERN ARMY.

Got a Pension for It on Claim That He
Had Received It While Fighting
for Uncle Sam.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 15.—James Weaver, who lives in the country near Old Hickory, was arrested before United States commissioner on a charge of violating the pension laws. He pleaded guilty to the charge against him and was bound over to the federal court.

The case is quite an interesting one. Weaver served something like three years in the Confederate army, and was wounded during the civil war as a soldier in the Confederate army. At the end of that time it is claimed that he deserted. He at least was not in the Confederate army when the Union forces were serving there until the close of the war. He had been in the Confederate army, as his plea at the hearing indicates.

The war was over he applied for a pension on the ground that he had been in the Confederate army, and was wounded during the civil war as a soldier in the Confederate army. At the end of that time it is claimed that he deserted. He at least was not in the Confederate army when the Union forces were serving there until the close of the war. He had been in the Confederate army, as his plea at the hearing indicates.

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SUPREME COURT JUDGES
AND STATE TAX EQUALIZERS
ON FRANCHISE DECISIONRefusal of the Writ Asked by St. Louis and the Board of
Education Discussed in Interviews With
the Post-Dispatch.

On Feb. 19, 1902, former Judge R. E. Rombauer, acting for the St. Louis School Board, and City Counselor Charles W. Bates, acting for the city of St. Louis, appeared before the Missouri Supreme Court at Jefferson City and presented an application for a writ of mandamus to compel the state board of equalization to assess the property of the public corporations of Missouri at its full value, as required by law.

The petition recited that the present rate of assessment fixed by the board is one-third of the property's total worth, or 33 1/3 per cent.

The court, with all the members save Chief Justice Burgess present, took the application under consideration and, following an executive session which lasted about 20 minutes, handed down a decision, simply stating: "The writ is denied."

Judge W. N. Robinson is the only member of the court who would consent to make even a partial explanation of the court's reasons for so doing.

From Judge Robinson's remarks these conclusions are drawn: 1. That the petition for a writ of mandamus was referred to Judge William C. Marshall, who explained its contents to the members of the court.

2. A discussion participated in by Judges Gantt, Marshall and others followed, during which the decision was reached that the state board of equalization was an elective body acting under authority of the legislature, that it had made assessments as required by law and that no writ would apply against its members.

3. That the court could not attempt to go behind the published proceedings of the board and ascertain for itself whether the law was being obeyed.

From a Post-Dispatch Staff Correspondent.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 12.—The decision of the Missouri Supreme Court denying the writ of mandamus sought by the St. Louis school board, to compel the State Board of Equalization to fix property values as the law directs, has strengthened the determination of the board to continue to allow the great franchise-holding corporations to escape taxation on millions of dollars.

The attitude of the board members would indicate that the Supreme Court's ruling was a logical expectation.

Judge Rombauer has characterized the ruling as "unprecedented and says that by refusing to grant an alternative writ that the court has reversed itself completely."

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"We are servants of the people, just as is the governor of the state, a senator or a congressman. We are sworn to discharge an obligation to the people who elect us, and I believe that when the people trust us we should not be afraid to trust them."

"However, we are hedged in with certain rules and naturally must conform to them. I cannot speak for the court, but I can speak for myself. In the mandamus proceedings instituted in behalf of the city of St. Louis and the St. Louis School Board I relied to a considerable extent on the other members of the court."

"It is customary in cases of this kind to transfer a cause to some judge or judges and have them review the decision. If I remember rightly, all the judges, with the possible exception of Judge Burgess, were present when the mandamus proceeding was discussed."

"From what I gathered, the expression seemed practically unanimous among the judges that the state board of equalization had as a matter of fact made assessments; that the assessments, according to the records of the board, were made exactly like those throughout the state by county assessors; that the board of equalization was a body elected by the people and delegated to act by the legislature and that as such it was distinct from the judicial branch of the government. If there was any complaint it should be addressed to the board."

Judge Marshall Says
the Case Is Ended.

Judge William C. Marshall, former city counselor of St. Louis, who was elected to the Supreme bench in 1898, became indignant when asked as to the Supreme Court procedure in the Rombauer mandamus case.

"I am astonished at the Post-Dispatch in asking such a question," he said. "I never heard of such an inquiry having been prosecuted before in any court and I think this one taken precedent over all. My advice to the Post-Dispatch is not to take up this question with any more of my associates."

"Do you not think the court on the part of the city of St. Louis and the St. Louis School Board to secure a large revenue which they did not get by taxing great franchise corporations, worthy of serious attention?" Judge Marshall was asked.

"I look upon that proceeding the same as any other. If the Supreme Court was to stop to write an opinion every time a writ or motion is denied, why we would have to employ an army of stenographers and clerks."

"But Judge Rombauer declared in a report to the School Board that the ruling of the Supreme Court on his mandamus application was unprecedented?"

"Judge Rombauer said Judge Marshall 'knew better, or if he doesn't, he ought to, from his experience on the bench. I am certain that when Judge Rombauer was on the appellate bench he had hundreds of such cases to handle and I dare say he denied writ after writ without flinching an opinion.'"

"Was the opinion of the Supreme Court judges unanimous in the mandamus decision?"

"I can't answer that question directly. There might have been a disagreement. If so, the record ought to show the fact. It does not, and as far as the records of this court are concerned, there was no dissenting opinion."

"Do you think the court in this particular case acted in the best interest of all concerned?"

"The Post-Dispatch cannot learn from me how the court acted. Certainly the court must have been guided by some question of law. If there was no ground in law for the issuance of the writ, then I can't see why there should be any complaint about it not having been issued."

"I won't discuss what was done during the executive session of the court; certainly not. Neither will any other judge. If the Supreme Court in proceedings of such commanding importance as these does not render an opinion, how is the public or the attorneys to know wherein the fault of their contention lies and how to apply the remedy if such there be?"

"The Supreme Court has acted in this case and there is no further legal remedy. The lawyers who handled this case have undoubtedly been able to draw inferences as to how and why the court denied the writ."

"The legal phase of the question is settled. That is all there is to it. I don't see what more the Post-Dispatch or anybody else wants."

"This being the case and the records of the state board for at least the absence of any charges to the contrary, showing the taxes were levied on property as the state board had later and the court had later and authorized to determine or instruct as to how the board should fill a duty which it was under oath to perform, and did perform, so far as the court knew, it was simply decided that the petition for mandamus writ did not constitute sufficient cause of action and the petition was denied."

"My recollection is that Judge Marshall read the application. He could find more about the matter, I think, than any of the other judges."

"Unfortunately, at that time, I did not personally consider the subject of importance great enough to warrant a written or oral opinion, and that I suppose was the sentiment of the rest of the court."

Would Have
Case Reopened.

"But now that the supreme court's action is peculiarly considered in some quarters, I am inclined to look into the facts of the controversy more closely, and so far as I am concerned, to have it reopened in some other way."

Judge Robinson was asked as to Judge Rombauer's declaration, made to the school board, that the action of the court in this case was unprecedented and that it reversed a former decision of the court.

"That is not correct," he replied. "The supreme court has denied writs hundreds of times without rendering any oral or written decision. This case was not treated differently from others."

"If a tax assessor fails to perform his duty, then, according to the supreme court's decision in this case, is there no legal way to compel him to do so?"

"Do you recall the decision of the Supreme Court in 1892 on mandamus cases, wherein the court ruled that the state board had estimated the total value of the St. Louis Transit Co. property at \$200,000, and assessed it as such, and could the court take any action?"

"Of course, I do," he replied. "I can say that if such were the case it would put an entirely new phase on this question."

"Judge, the petition presented by Judge Rombauer charges that, in effect, and if all the proceedings of the state board were published, it would be clearly shown that the board, according to the admission of its own members, figures out the value of publicly service property and then arbitrarily divides it into three parts, accepting one-third of the whole for the purposes of assessment."

"I don't know anything about that, and it would be indicative for me to talk about the work of the state board of equalization."

"As I have said, I am sorry I did not give this question more extended consideration, and I further regret that the alternative writ was not issued, because it could have been done just as well as not."

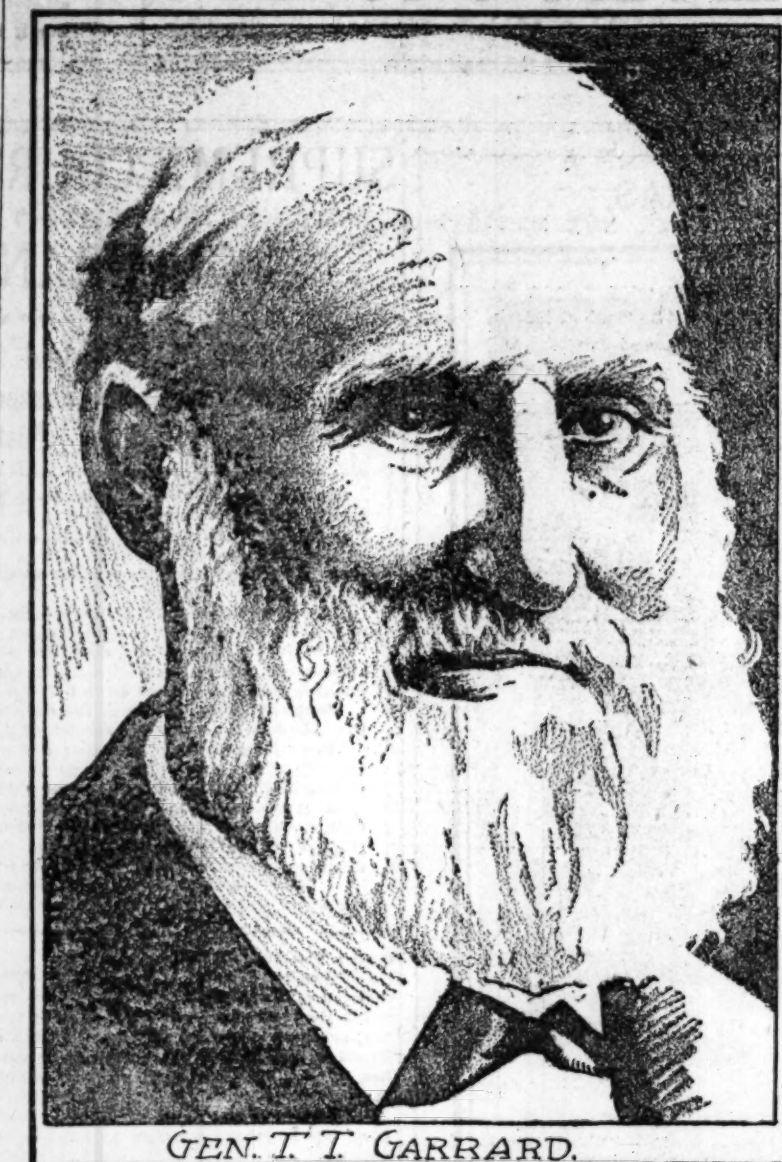
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FAMOUS KENTUCKY FEUDIST DEAD



GEN. T. T. GARRARD.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 15.—Gen. T. T. Garrard, patriarch of the Garrard family, which has been at war with the Whites in Clay County for 65 years, died yesterday in his famous "old mansion" near Manchester. Gen. Garrard was one of the few surviving Kentuckians who fought and prominently in the Mexican and civil wars. He had been urged by the members of his family to leave Clay County, but, proud and haughty of spirit, he had spurned the suggestion and said he would not leave his home. He had spent five fortunes in maintaining himself and his family in the Clay County feud. It is estimated that over 30 lives have been lost since the feud began.

"I don't care what the public thinks. The decision is rendered, and I won't be interviewed on it."

Court May Give
An Opinion.

Judge James B. Gantt was seen at his residence, 10 McCarthy street.

At the beginning of the conversation he referred very diplomatically to the "dignity and sacredness" of a court and remarked that for the first time since he was on the bench he was requested to give information which did not appear officially in the court records.

"The writ was a very ordinary one. The propriety of it was not in question, and until then it may render an opinion on any case that may have come before the court. This was nothing to conceal. We simply acted with this writ as we do with hundreds which come before us every day."

"It is definitely settled the court will not hold down an oral or written opinion of the subject."

"Well, I cannot say as to that. The court has not yet finished its session, and until then it may render an opinion on any case that may have come before the court. This was nothing to conceal. We simply acted with this writ as we do with hundreds which come before us every day."

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During the last few days Judge B. P. White, a leader of the Whites, brother of John E. White and an uncle of the late John G. White, removed his family and household goods from Manchester, and he will probably settle in Fayette County, where he intends to spend the remainder of his days.

The Whites say they want peace and are willing to do anything to stop the trouble which has disrupted Clay County for so many years. There are now few Garrards and Whites left in the county, and it is said if any more trouble arises the friends of the families, the Howards on the White side and the Barkers and Philpots on the Garrard side, will have to make it.

The Whites who now live outside the county seldom return, unless on important business, and Gilbert and Ed Garrard, who to Clay County only to see their father.

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BROTHERS UNITED

AFTER 50 YEARS

STRANGE WORKING OF FATE
KEPT THEM APART.

THEIR CHILDREN OFTEN MET

While Parents Searched for Each Other
Their Offspring Were Occupants of the Same School-room.

LA GRANGE, Ind., March 15.—Lewis J. Grant of Kalamazoo, has just heard from his brother, Alexander, whom he has not seen for 50 years, and who was supposed to have been murdered by the Ute Indians and Mormons in the Mountain Meadow Massacre.

The family lived at Glengarry, Ont., and Alexander went to California in search of gold. After a few years had elapsed and no tidings came from him Lewis started in search of him. Then a third brother started in search of the two brothers, and he is still missing.

Alexander, now 70 years of age, is living at Bell Grande, Neb. He inserted an advertisement in a newspaper, and thus his whereabouts became known. It developed that Lewis' children attended school where Alexander's daughter acted as teacher, but the identification never became known. Every effort is now being made to find a trace of the third brother.

JONES AND DAVIS DEBATED

Senator and Governor Discussed State and Private Politics at Forest City.

FOREST CITY, Ark., March 15.—Senator James K. Jones, candidate for re-election, and Gov. Jefferson Davis, a supporter of the candidacy for the Senate of former Gov. Clarke, met here in joint debate yesterday afternoon.

Each speaker devoted most of his address to discussion of state matters, and it was only when Gov. Davis touched upon the Senator's private business transactions that anything like a spirit entered into the debate.

Senator Jones explained his connection with the Roundtable Cotton Co. and answered the charges of his opponent.

MR. SPRAGUE SAYS
The second floor of the Delicatessen, 718 Olive street, is the swell restaurant for ladies.

HARRIMAN AGAIN ELECTED.

Southern Pacific Directors Have Selected Officers.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—The directors of the recently incorporated Southern Pacific Railway Co. have selected the following officers: President, E. H. Harriman; vice-president, Charles H. Tweed; second vice-president, J. Kruttschnitt; treasurer, L. T. Smith; assistant treasurer, at New York, A. K. Van Dewater; secretary, J. Villouy, assistant secretary at New York, Alexander Miller.

The officers are the same as those of the now defunct Southern Pacific Railway Co. of California, which, with the Southern Pacific Railway Co. of Arizona and the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. of New York, was consolidated into the new corporation.

Orphan Aid Society Meeting.
The regular monthly meeting of the St. Louis German Protestant Orphan Aid Society will be held on Tuesday, March 18, at room 500, Imperial building, at 8 p. m.

FAIR HOTEL IS PROPOSED.

Heirs of Late California Senator the Promoters.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—The heirs of the late Senator James Fair will soon erect a magnificent hotel on the summit of Nob Hill in this city. It will front on Mason street and extend from California to Sacramento.

The style will be Italian renaissance, the material either white terra cotta or bright stone, and the cost about \$2,000,000. Although the building will be only five stories high, its elevated site commands a view of the city and harbor of San Francisco and the cities across the bay.

'Tis a Pity

To Say "No."

Any Sick One Wrongs Himself When He Fails to Get My Book.

No Money Is Wanted.

Tell me the name of a sick one and I will mail the book that is needed.

That is all I ask—just a postal card.

I have spent a lifetime in learning how to cure chronic troubles, and you should know what I learned.

Then, if you think me right, I will let you take the treatment at my risk.

I will even do this:

I will send with the book an order on your druggist for six bottles of Dr. Sloop's Restorative. He will let you take it for a month; then, if it succeeds, the cost is \$5.50. If it fails, I will pay your druggist myself.

I will leave the decision to you.

You cannot afford to say "no" to that offer.

A remedy so sure that it can stand a test like that must have remarkable merit.

Don't be incredulous, nor let prejudice deter you. Remember that your health is at stake, and all I ask is a postal card. Find out what I know.

My Restorative strengthens the inside nerves, which no other remedy reaches. My book explains why.

I don't doctor the symptoms, nor the organs themselves. But I bring back the nerve power which alone makes all vital organs act.

If an engine was weak, you would give it more steam. That is what I do with weak organs. I give them more power; more nerve power. They do their duty then.

That is why I succeed where other treatments fail.

Sometimes I fail, too, but not often. Only when a cause, like cancer, makes a cure impossible.

In the past five years I have furnished my treatment to over 500,000 sick people on terms like these. My records show that 30 in each 40 paid for it.

There are 39 chances in 40 that I can cure you. If I succeed you are permanently well. If I fail, I alone am the loser.

They who need help, and who don't get my book, do themselves an injustice and a wrong.

Simply state which book you want, and address Dr. Sloop, Box 688, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book No. 2 on the Heart.
Book No. 3 on the Kidneys.
Book No. 4 for Women.
Book No. 5 on Rheumatism.
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Book No. 1 on Dyspeps

MEMBERS OF BENEVOLENT AND SECRET SOCIETIES OF AMERICA WRITE ENTHUSIASTIC LETTERS TO DR. HARTMAN PRAISING PERUNA.



Grand Lodge of Free Masons.

Madame Isabella Ellen Baveas, Life Governor of the Grand Lodge of Free Masons of England, says:

"While traveling I contracted a most persistent cold. My head ached, my eyes and nose seemed constantly running, and my lungs were sore. A druggist recommended Peruna, which cured me."—Isabella E. Baveas.

Loyal Mystic Legion, of Minnesota.

Mr. James S. Parks, 238 Endicott Building, St. Paul, Minn., writes: "I prize Peruna for its healing qualities in cases of catarrh of the stomach and lungs."—James S. Parks.

Independent Order of Foresters of Iowa.

R. O. Tucker, Treasurer Independent Order of Foresters, of Council Bluffs, Ia., writes: "Peruna has been both doctor and medicine chest at my mother's home for years. We use it success-fully in kidney troubles, liver complaints and stomach and bowel diseases."—B. O. Tucker.

Chicago North Side Woman's Club.

Miss Dade Stegeman, Superintendent of the Chicago North Side Woman's Club, writes: "Peruna has been used by members of our club for stomach trouble, general debility and in grippe with very good results."—Miss Dade Stegeman.

Young Woman's Club of Montana.

Miss Rose Cullen, President Young Woman's Club, writes from 321 Lena street, Butte, Mont.: "While finishing school I was exhausted from over-study and could neither eat nor sleep. Two bottles of Peruna cured me."—Rose Cullen.

Catholic Knights of America.

Mr. Mathias Leif, Secretary Uniform Rank Catholic Knights of America, writes from 3327 N. Clark street, Chicago, Ill.: "I have used Peruna for three years as a strengthening tonic and find it valuable when the system gets run down."—Mathias Leif.

Ladies of Illinois G. A. R.

Mrs. Lavina Walker, Department Chaplain of Ladies of the G. A. R., of Illinois, writes: "I have used Peruna when worn out and found most gratifying results."—Mrs. Lavina Walker.

Independent Order of Good Templars of Washington.

Mrs. T. W. Collins, Treasurer I. O. G. T., of Everett, Wash., has used the great cathartic tonic, Peruna, for an aggravated case of dyspepsia. She writes: "After having a severe attack of it, after taking Peruna I could soon eat my regular meals with relish, my system was built up, my health returned, and I have remained in excellent strength and vigor now for over a year."—Mrs. T. W. Collins.

Young Woman's Club of Butte, Mont.

Miss Rose Cullen, President of the Young Woman's Club, Butte, Montana, writes: "While finishing school I became very nervous and exhausted from over-study. I was weak and sick. A couple bottles of Peruna put new life into me."—Rose Cullen.

Legion of Loyal Women of Mass.

Miss Mattie B. Curtis, Secretary Legion of Loyal Women of Boston, says: "I suffered for over a year with general weakness and debility; also severe backache. I took four bottles of Peruna and am entirely cured of these maladies."—Mattie B. Curtis.

Daughters of the Confederacy.

Mrs. Col. E. J. Gresham, of Herndon, Va., Treasurer Daughters of the Confederacy, writes as follows: "I suffered with catarrh of the head and lungs in its worst form. I took six bottles of Peruna, and they were worth a king's ransom to me."

An Illinois Knight Templar.

In a recent letter from 5900 Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill., Col. T. P. Moody, a prominent Knight Templar and one of the most popular and well known jewelry auctioneers of the middle states, says: "I suffered with catarrh for over 25 years; for 10 years I had catarrh of the stomach. I took Peruna and am better than I have been in 20 years."—T. P. Moody.

Illinois Woman's Alliance.

Roxa Tyler, Vice-President Illinois Woman's Alliance, 919 E. 60th street, Chicago, Ill., says: "Peruna gave me new life and restored my strength."—Roxa Tyler.

Secretary Illinois Ladies of G. A. R.

Mrs. Julia C. Brown, Secretary Henry W. Lawton Circle, No. 27, of Peconicon, Ill., writes: "I am thoroughly convinced that Peruna is a reliable family medicine. It is a splendid remedy in cases of indigestion or any irregularities of the stomach."—Mrs. Julia C. Brown.

Utah State Council of Women.

Lucy A. Clark, Vice-President Utah State Council of Women, Farmington, Utah, writes: "Peruna is a good remedy for grip, extreme weakness or frequent backache. It keeps the body in a healthy condition."—Lucy A. Clark.

Illinois Christian Temperance Union.

Miss Mattie L. Guild, President Young People's Christian Temperance Union, of Chicago, writes: "I have found Peruna to be the best remedy for catarrh I have ever tried. I believe it worthy of indorsement."—Mattie L. Guild.

Dannebro Society of Iowa.

C. N. Peterson, President Dannebro Society, Council Bluffs, Ia., says: "Constant confinement in my store began to tell on my health and I was breaking down. Five bottles of Peruna completely restored me to health."—C. N. Peterson.

Iowa Athletic Association.

John H. Corlies, Council Bluffs, Iowa, Secretary Iowa Athletic Association, writes the following: "I suffered for three years with severe trouble of the kidneys and other pelvic organs. I used Peruna for 14 weeks and it cured me."—John H. Corlies.

Prominent Sunday School Worker.

Miss Bertha E. Wentner of Buckley, Wash., a prominent Sunday school worker, writes: "Having tried several remedies for chronic catarrh of the bronchial tubes without being helped, I began to think there was no cure until I tried Peruna. A great change for the better at once took place, and after two months' faithful use Peruna completely cured me."—Bertha E. Wentner.

Chicago Teachers' Federation.

Miss Jennie Johnson, president of the Chicago Teachers' Federation, writes from 3113 Lake Park avenue, Chicago, Ill.: "During the past 10 years I have been a teacher in Chicago, and have often found myself worn out and in need of a tonic. Among the different remedies I have tried, none have helped me more than Peruna. I find it especially helpful in cases of catarrh of the stomach; it restores the functions of nature, induces sleep and builds up the entire system. It has been a great help to me."—Jennie Johnson.

Wm. Downs Relief Corps of Minnesota.

Geneva Parker, treasurer and conductor of the William Downs Relief Corps No. 43, of the W. R. C. of the State of Minnesota, writes the following from 2415 Central av., Minneapolis, Minn.: "My health was completely broken down from overwork. My appetite was lost, my sleep fitful and I found no relief from the prescriptions of doctors. On the advice of friends I tried Peruna and before finishing the second bottle I was completely restored."—Geneva Parker.

Knights of Pythias of Nebraska.

H. S. Emory, Vice-Chancellor K. of P., writes from 213 N. 16th street, Omaha: "I can recommend Peruna as a cure for catarrh of the stomach and head; also in kidney complaint and weakness of pelvic organs."—H. S. Emory.

California Grand Army of the Republic.

Hon. D. L. Jaycox, Chaplain G. A. R., writes from 85 Broadway, Oakland, Cal.: "I contracted severe bladder and kidney trouble. I used Peruna for four months and believe myself cured. I would not be without Peruna in time of need for ten times its cost."—D. L. Jaycox.

Illinois Woman's Alliance.

Mrs. Minnie Steeves, President Illinois Woman's Alliance, 42 Delaware place, Chicago, Ill., writes: "Ever since my son, now grown, was born I have suffered with some peculiar weakness of the pelvic organs which no medicine seemed to reach. My sister asked me to try Peruna as a last resort. It worked wonders with my system and in a few weeks the pains began to leave. I kept on taking it and am now in perfect health."—Mrs. Minnie Steeves.

Appleton Young Ladies' Club.

Miss Mary Coats, President of the Appleton Young Ladies' Club of Appleton, Wis., speaks in glowing terms of Peruna. A letter recently received from her by The Peruna Medicine Co. reads as follows: "I am glad to call the attention of my friends to Peruna. When that languid, tired feeling comes over you and your food no longer tastes good, and small annoyances irritate you, Peruna will make you feel like another person inside of a week. I have now used it for three seasons, and find it very valuable and efficacious."—Miss Marie Coats.

Florence Crittenden Anchorage Mission of Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Clara Makemer, housekeeper for the Florence Crittenden Anchorage Mission, of Chicago, sends the following letter from 332 Chestnut street, Chicago: "Peruna is the best tonic I have ever known for general debility and a never-failing adjuster in cases of dyspepsia."

Gen. H. W. Lawton Circle, Ladies of the G. A. R.

Mrs. Annie Glen, Edgewater, Ill., President Gen. H. W. Lawton Circle, No. 27, Ladies of the G. A. R., writes: "I have suffered for nearly eight years with more or less backache and bearing down pains. My druggist recommended that I take Peruna, and it was simply a God-send to me. Inside of five weeks I was once more a strong and happy woman."—Mrs. Annie Glen.

Order Eastern Star, Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. A. E. Howe, 239 Rush street, Chicago, Ill., Worthy Matron of Chicago Chapter, No. 161, Order of Eastern Star, writes: "There is no medicine I know of that is so perfect a healer for all cases of catarrh as Peruna. It is a friend to women, alleviating the pains peculiar to the sex, and restoring them to health and strength."—Mrs. A. E. Howe.

Betsy Ross Educational and Benevolent Society of Illinois.

Mrs. Alice Rush, Conductress Betsy Ross Educational and Benevolent Society, writes from 42 Delaware Place, Chicago, Ill.: "Peruna has my best wishes as it cured me last winter of a cold which settled all over me, causing a bad catarrh, and no doctors or medicines helped me. I could not sleep nights and lost flesh until I took Peruna. Three bottles of Peruna made me a well and happy woman again."—Mrs. Alice Rush.

American Anti-Treat Society of Minn.

Joseph H. Ridgeway, Secretary American Anti-Treat Society, of St. Paul, Minn., writes: "It is with great pleasure that I endorse Peruna as an honest medicine competent to all its claims. I have used it several times in cases of severe colds and catarrh and know of nothing that cures so completely and at the same time builds up the system."—Joseph H. Ridgeway.

Loyal Mystic Legion of Minnesota.

Miss Anna Russell, Past Worthy Patrons, writes from 238 Endicott Building, St. Paul, Minn.: "For years my system was in a peculiarly receptive condition for catarrh, when exposed in any way to inclement weather. "Now for the past year and a half I have used Peruna in such cases, and have found that it not only cures me quickly but it also cleanses my blood and renders me less liable to catch cold."—Miss Anna Russell.

Robson Post, G. A. R.

Mrs. Clara Thomas, Chief Guard Robson Post, G. A. R., of Albert Lea, Minn., writes: "I suffered with severe kidney and bladder troubles. I used Peruna and am glad to say that today I am a perfectly well woman, thanks to Peruna."—Mrs. Clara Thomas.

Women of Woodcraft, Washington.

Mrs. Josephine Benson, Guardian Grand Circle, Women of Woodcraft, Seattle, Wash., writes: "I contracted a severe cold on my lungs last fall. Peruna not only completely healed my lungs but cured the catarrh of my head as well, which had set in."—Mrs. Josephine Benson.

I. O. O. F. of Washington.

Moses B. Crane, secretary I. O. O. F., writes from Tacoma, Wash.: "I can endorse Peruna as a cure for kidney troubles as it affords speedy and satisfactory results."—Moses B. Crane.

Woman's Benevolent Association of Chicago.

Mrs. Henrietta A. S. Marsh, President Woman's Benevolent Association, of 327 Jackson Park Terrace, Woodlawn, Chicago, Ill., says: "I suffered with a gripe for seven weeks and nothing helped me until I tried Peruna. I felt at once that I had at last secured the right medicine and kept steadily improving. Within three weeks I was fully restored."—Henrietta A. S. Marsh.

Lake View Lodge of Foresters.

Wm. Uebelaker, President Lake View Lodge of Foresters, writes from 3327 North Clark street, Chicago, Ill.: "When I have been exposed to wet or inclement weather, my chest would hurt me and I would have serious indigestion, and I would be laid up for a day or two, causing inconvenience and pain. One of my lodge friends advised me to try Peruna, as it had helped him and I found that a bottle cured me. If I feel badly now I at once take two or three doses, and I find it keeps me in fine health."—Wm. Uebelaker.

Valkrein Association.

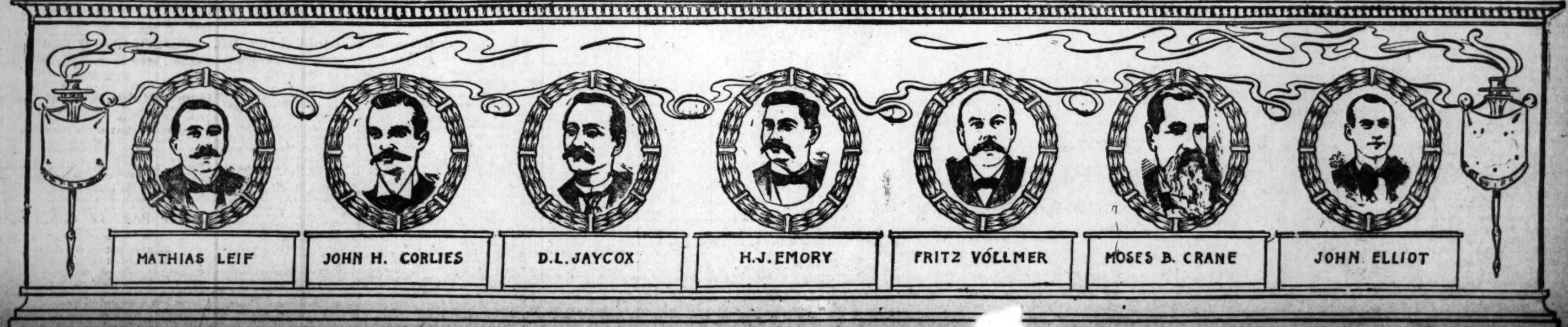
Mrs. Catherine Toft, President Valkrein Association, writes from 5649 Cottage Grove av., Chicago, Ill.: "It has been my privilege to advise a number of my friends concerning the best medicine in cases of a worn out constitution. Know of nothing better than Peruna in cases of catarrh of the stomach and for liver trouble it is of superior merit. I gladly endorse it."—Catherine Toft.

Royal Templars of Temperance.

Hon. John Elliot, President Royal Templars of Temperance, writes from 1216 Ellsworth St., Philadelphia, Pa.: "I have found so much help in cases of catarrh of the stomach, also in kidney and bladder diseases, that I can recommend it to all sufferers. It is a reliable medicine."—John Elliot.

W. C. T. U. of Illinois.

Mrs. Anna B. Fleharty, recent superintendent of W. C. T. U. headquarters at Galesburg, Ill., writes as follows from 461 Sixty-Seventh st., W. Chicago, Ill.: "My health failed me a few years ago. I took Peruna and am well."—A. B. Fleharty.



Cured After Years of Suffering

By the Most Marvelous Health-Giver in the World.

Paine's Celery Compound.



My husband has suffered for many years with kidney complaint, which caused him terrible pain and did not allow him to sleep. I induced him to try Paine's Celery Compound, having heard of a case similar to his own being cured by that remedy. He used three bottles and needed no further medicine. It cured him completely. May your grand remedy be more and more widely known to suffering men and women. Yours gratefully, I. De MENDOSA.

This letter from the wife of a distinguished citizen of Havana is one of the thousands of testimonials from every part of the civilized world telling of the marvelous results that have attended the use

of Paine's Celery Compound in such cases. Diseases of the kidneys are no longer to be diagnosed as fatal. Paine's Celery Compound has been found to be an unfailing cure. The liver, stomach and kidneys are the great nerve centers. Paine's Celery Compound never fails to restore them to healthy and vigorous action. It purifies the blood, tones up the system, eradicates all poisons, nourishes and invigorates muscle tissues, and keeps the body healthy and free from foul impurities. The ablest physicians openly endorse it, use it, and prescribe Paine's Celery Compound. It gives immediate and permanent relief.

FIRST PEERESS IN ALL ENGLAND

COMING CORONATION MAY SEE HER GREATLY EXALTED.

IS DEMOCRATIC IN TASTES

The Irony of Fate Confers Proudest Distinction Upon Woman Who Least Desires It.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch. (Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, March 15.—Coronation glories, which have already caused so many heartburns among the nobility, promise still more complications in the matter of precedence.

The recent announcement that the Duchess of Somerset, as the first feminine subject in the land of King Edward VII, may fare forth in the immediate wake of the royalties on that momentous occasion, has centered upon her the envious regard of all the British duchesses, including, of course, those wearers of strawberry leaves imported from over the water.

Were there a Duchess of Norfolk she would outrank all others, for the proud Howard trace their descent from the Saxons here and head the English peerage. But the Duke of Norfolk's wife died 15 years ago and he has never remarried. The Duke of Somerset ranks next.

Duchess Is Not English by Birth. The Duchess of Somerset is not of English birth. She comes from the land of the heather and carries a soft burr in the turn of her tongue, which is no manner of distraction from her many charms. She was Susan Margaret McKinnon, the daughter of a Charles McKinnon, before she assumed a coronet, and one of the richest heiresses in the British Isles.

The duke is a landed proprietor, who counts his acres by the thousands. By actual count he is lord of 25,000, his estates being among the most splendid in the country. He is now in his 60th year. The fact that he is no son gives the duchess the right to the title of baroness.

TOOK THE HINT. Friend Told Him to Change His Food. Once in a while one can serve a friend and win a life-long obligation by a little food advice. This is worth while. "Very thankful I was to a friend for his advice when he told me about Grape-Nuts. Breakfast Food at the time I was suffering. My stomach trouble originally came from neglect of colds which caused catarrh of the stomach, then followed misery from dyspepsia, headache, loss of vitality and flesh."

Last August, a friend in discussing my health said if I would change my food and take Grape-Nuts instead of any other food or medicine for one week I would feel better. I would be greatly improved and feel like a new man. He was so positive that I concluded to try it and, as I said, I am exceedingly thankful to him. In a week's time I lost the heavy, dead feeling in my head, my sea had ceased and the action of my general system had greatly improved.

I have stuck fast to Grape-Nuts. Now weigh nine pounds more and am steadily improving. Grape-Nuts has a most exhilarating effect on the system and makes one feel bright and alive, as though they were well nourished as a healthy man should be. The price of Grape-Nuts is within reach of all. I can assure it worth its weight in gold. John Haywood, 3831 Aspen St., Philadelphia, Pa.

HIS CONVOY CAN SHOOT VERY WELL TO BE A CITIZEN

Remarkable Shots Made by Capt. A. A. Hardy.

WAS GUEST OF GOV. SAVAGE

THE LATTER HAD HEARD OF HARDY'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

When Brought to Lincoln to Make Good His Friends' Stories the Cowboy Astonished All the Natives.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 15.—Some remarkable rifle and revolver shooting was done here the other day by Capt. A. A. Hardy, a cowboy friend of Gov. Savage. When the governor attended a big roundup at Hyannis last fall he ran across Hardy, who punches cows on the range most of the year.

After his return the governor began telling tales of Hardy's prowess that were greeted with jeers by local marksmen. To re-establish his reputation as a veracious sportsman he invited Hardy down to give the city fellows some points on how to hit things.

Hardy has never given public exhibitions of his skill for money. Here are some of the things he did before the 400 sportsmen on the grounds of the Lincoln Gun Club: He handed Gov. Savage a handful of hickory nuts and asked him to throw them up in the air as fast as he could, one after the other. Not one escaped his fire bullet. Five or six cents thrown 15 feet in the air never came back.

At a distance of 15 paces he cut clean in two an ordinary business card held by the governor. He directed a friend to hold a card out at arm's length and within a space the size of a nickel he placed five bullets as fast as they could be fired. Half a dozen hazel nuts, stuck on skewers and forming a three-quarters circle on the head of a man, were shot off in succession from a distance of 30 paces. The six nuts were shot off in 10 seconds, and all the skewers were left exactly the same length, showing that he had hit each nut squarely in the center.

The captain borrowed a watch from one of the spectators, a life marked on a card a spot about the size of a cent. This card he gave to the man assisting him and sat down to his rifle. He fired three times, each time by means of a reflection in the case of the watch and put a bullet within a quarter of an inch of the spot on the card. Arching his body until his feet and his head touched the ground, he hit the head of the Gila river, in Arizona.

As a boy, he said, "I worked with the best planting corn, pulling grass for the cattle, and such things. We had to pull off for we had no way of cutting it. We did not know what scythes and sickles were. Some one called his attention to an Englishman who was mowing with a scythe, or what was the same as money to us, our corn and wheat and stock and skins."

Geronimo was 10 years old before he ever saw a white man. "Glatly," as the Apaches called Geronimo, early became a trusted man at the campfire council.

From the first he hated white men. He despised civilized customs and the dress of the paleface.

Tells of His First Active War Service. This is his picturesque account of his first entry on the warpath:

"I got married," he says, "and supported my wife and my family by hunting. I bought horses. The valleys and the table land of the Gila are good places for horses. I always liked horses for hunting, and was getting rich."

"One day some Mexicans came to our village to steal while I was on a hunt. During the fight they killed my five-year-old son. When I came back and found my wife dead and my horse did not do as he wished he killed it. If I could have done as he wished he would have killed me."

In six years 425 settlers, half the population of Arizona at that time, were murdered by Geronimo and his band. The last death trail in which Geronimo participated was in 1885. He and his band, a rancher named Becker in Arizona, torturing his wife and children to death. Before the party of 100 men left the war path they killed 10 settlers.

On another occasion he ran 40 miles on foot in a day to escape from his pursuers. He made an excursion of 200 miles with his band. In a month murdered 50 settlers.

Geronimo became the merciless enemy of the Mexicans and the paleface, and for 25 years he was a terror to the settlers. The Mexicans believed he was a god and would sacrifice their cattle in the hopes of avoiding his wrath.

From the rocky fastnesses of the Gila river he sallied out at intervals with his band of 400 warriors, the fiercest of the Apaches, to murder and to torture victims who were not so fortunate as to be killed at once.

His endurance was wonderful. Once he rode horseback 80 miles without rest. Some one called his attention to an Englishman who was mowing with a scythe, or what was the same as money to us, our corn and wheat and stock and skins."

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He Promises to Become a Good Indian.

THE TERROR OF THE PLAINS

HAS BEEN A PRISONER SINCE TAKEN BY LAWTON.

His Band of Apaches Caused the Death of More Than 1000 Whites—Now He Is Old and Wants His Freedom.

FORT SILL, O. T., March 15.—Geronimo, Apache Indian chief and the man whom Gen. Miles has named "The Human Tiger," is to be released from captivity at last and may be given the citizenship of the most terrible name in the history of two hundred years of bloody Indian fighting.

For the last 14 years Geronimo has been a military prisoner at Fort Sill. Now, at the age of 80, he has signified his wish to become a good subject of the Great Father at Washington.

"Geronimo is old and weak; Great Father is young and strong. His arm is like a withe and his teeth are long and sharp," said the broken old warrior a few days ago as he affixed his mark to the legal papers that go with his application for release.

Gen. Frank Armstrong of the regular army has been looking into the question and has recommended that Geronimo be paroled and made a citizen. Geronimo has been free practically for several years now, or ever since his removal from captivity to the Florida everglades to barracks at Fort Sill. Although under a constant surveillance, he has a small farm and receives \$25 a month as "government scout."

As a boy, he said, "I worked with the best planting corn, pulling grass for the cattle, and such things. We had to pull off for we had no way of cutting it. We did not know what scythes and sickles were. Some one called his attention to an Englishman who was mowing with a scythe, or what was the same as money to us, our corn and wheat and stock and skins."

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WHAT A SAMPLE BOTTLE OF SWAMP-ROOT DID.

To Prove What the Great Kidney Remedy, Swamp-Root, will do for YOU, Every Reader of Post-Dispatch May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.



W. F. Lohnes, a prominent business man of Springfield, Ohio, writes the following strong endorsement of the great kidney remedy, Swamp-Root, to the editor of the Springfield, Ohio, Republic.

Springfield, O., Feb. 21, 1901. "Having heard that you could procure a sample bottle of Swamp-Root free by mail, I wrote to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle, and it was promptly sent. I was so pleased after trying the sample bottle that I sent to the drug store and procured a supply. I have used Swamp-Root regularly for some time, and consider it unsurpassed as a remedy for torpid liver, loss of appetite and general derangement of the digestive functions. I think my trouble was due to too close confinement in my business. I can recommend it highly for all liver and kidney complaints. I am not in the habit of endorsing any medicine, but in this case I cannot speak too much in praise of what Swamp-Root has done for me."

(W. F. Lohnes.) 43 1/2 West High Street.

The mild and extraordinary effect of the world-famous kidney and bladder remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, is soon realized. It stands highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases.

SPECIAL NOTICE—If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the famous new discovery, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful remedy, Swamp-Root, sent absolutely free by mail, also a book telling all about Swamp-Root and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women who owe their good health, in fact their very lives, to the great curative properties of Swamp-Root.

In writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say that you read this generous offer in the St. Louis Sunday Post-Dispatch.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need you can purchase the regular 50-cent and \$1 size bottles at the drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

and reached his mountain lair in safety before the United States troops were on his trail. James G. Warren, who saw Geronimo at the height of his power as an outlaw, declares that his face was then of demoniac ferocity. His fury knew no bounds. His temper was so terrible that he frothed at the mouth with rage.

A horse did not do as he wished he killed it. If I could have done as he wished he would have killed me. In six years 425 settlers, half the population of Arizona at that time, were murdered by Geronimo and his band. The last death trail in which Geronimo participated was in 1885. He and his band, a rancher named Becker in Arizona, torturing his wife and children to death. Before the party of 100 men left the war path they killed 10 settlers.

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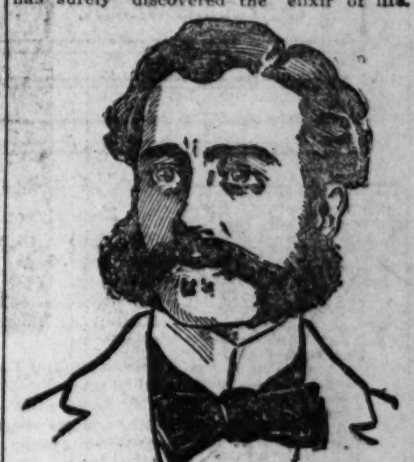
SICK MADE WELL WEAK MADE STRONG

Marvelous Elixir of Life Discovered by Famous Doctor-Scientist That Cures Every Known Ailment.

Wonderful Cures Are Effected That Seem Like Miracles Performed—The Secret of Long Life in Olden Times Revived.

The Remedy Is Free to All Who Send Names and Address.

After years of patient study, and delving into the dusty record of the past, as well as following modern experiments in the realms of medical science, Dr. James W. Kidd, 156 Baltes building, Fort Wayne, Ind., makes the startling announcement that he has surely discovered the elixir of life.



DR. JAMES WILLIAM KIDD.

That he is able, with the aid of a mysterious compound, known only to himself, produced as a result of the years he has spent in searching for this precious life-giving tonic, to cure any and every disease that is known to the human body. There is no doubt of the doctor's earnestness in making his claim and the remarkable cures that he is daily effecting seem to bear him out very strongly. His theory which advances is one of reason and based on sound experience in a medical practice of many years. It costs nothing to try his remarkable "Elixir of Life," as he calls it, for he sends it free, to anyone who is a sufferer, in sufficient quantities to convince of its ability to cure, so there is absolutely no risk to run. Some of the cures cited are very remarkable, and but for the living witnesses would hardly be credited. The lame have thrown away their crutches and walked about after two or three trials of the remedy. The sick, given up by home doctors, have been restored to their families and friends in perfect health. Rheumatism, neuritis, stomach, heart, liver, kidney, blood and skin diseases and bladder troubles disappear as by magic. Headaches, backache, nervousness, indigestion, coughs, colds, asthma, catarrh, bronchitis and all affections of the throat, lungs, or any vital organs are cured. Overcome in a space of time that is simply marvelous.

Partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, dropsy, gout, scrofula and piles are quickly and permanently removed. The entire system, blood and tissues, restores normal nerve power, circulation and a state of perfect health is produced at once. To the doctor all systems are alike and equally mastered by his great "Elixir of Life." Send for the remedy today. It is free to every sufferer. State what you want to be cured of and the sure remedy for it will be sent you free by return mail.

Impossible to discover them as if they had been a bird or a serpent. "An unsuspecting ranchman or miner going along a road or trail would find within a few feet of these concealed Apaches, and the first intimation he would have of their presence would be a bullet through his heart or brain."

Gen. Leonard Wood on the Geronimo Campaign. During our pursuit of the Apaches, which lasted from April to August, we were sometimes very near them only about seeing them. One day Horn and myself were out after deer, in the hope of being able to find something to eat, and while we were climbing the side of a canyon we were both shot at and our faces filled with dust.

The little Mexican towns that we passed were to be sure well guarded, every road fortified and the houses were loopholed for musketry. Nearly every family had a gun, and the people were very brave and brave.

The Indians would purposely lead us into places where there was no water, and sometimes all that liquid we had to drink would be as thick as jelly. They had stood in rock tanks for months.

At other times the Indians would lead us to the grass and bushes. The rocks and earth were so torrid from the heat of the sun that the feet were blistered, and the barrels and everything metallic was so hot that the hand could not touch them without being burnt. It was a country round beyond description, covered everywhere with cactus and full of rattlesnakes.

We had no tents. Suits of underclothing formed our uniform and moccasins covered our feet. The men of this expedition were picked with the greatest care, only about one-third of them endured the long fatigue, and we had practically three-quarters of the expedition killed or wounded. We went through the entire campaign from beginning to end.

RATHBONE MAY BE RELEASED. Judges in Cuban Postal Fraud Cases Consider This Move.

HAVANA, March 15.—It is reported that the court is seriously considering throwing out the case of Bates G. Rathbone, one of the accused in the postal fraud case.

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Free Beauty Maker

A Trial Package Mailed Free to Every Lady.

It has remained for a Cincinnati woman to discover the secret of a perfect skin. She has at last found the key to feminine beauty. All the signs and heartaches over the appearance of one's face are banished.

banished, for it is within the means of every lady young or middle aged, to have the clear and most refined complexion of a queen. The secret is in the use of the "Free Beauty Maker."

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SENT FREE TO MEN

Most Remarkable Remedy That Quickly Restores Lost Vigor to Men.

A Free Trial Package Sent by Mail To All Who Write.

Free trial packages of a most remarkable remedy are being mailed to all who will write the State Medical Institute. They cure so many men who had lapsed for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood, that the Institute has decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a home treatment and all men who suffer from any form of sexual weakness, resulting from youthful folly, or from over-exhaustion, or from any other cause, will find it a most effective remedy.

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MRS. ALBERTA KILEY.

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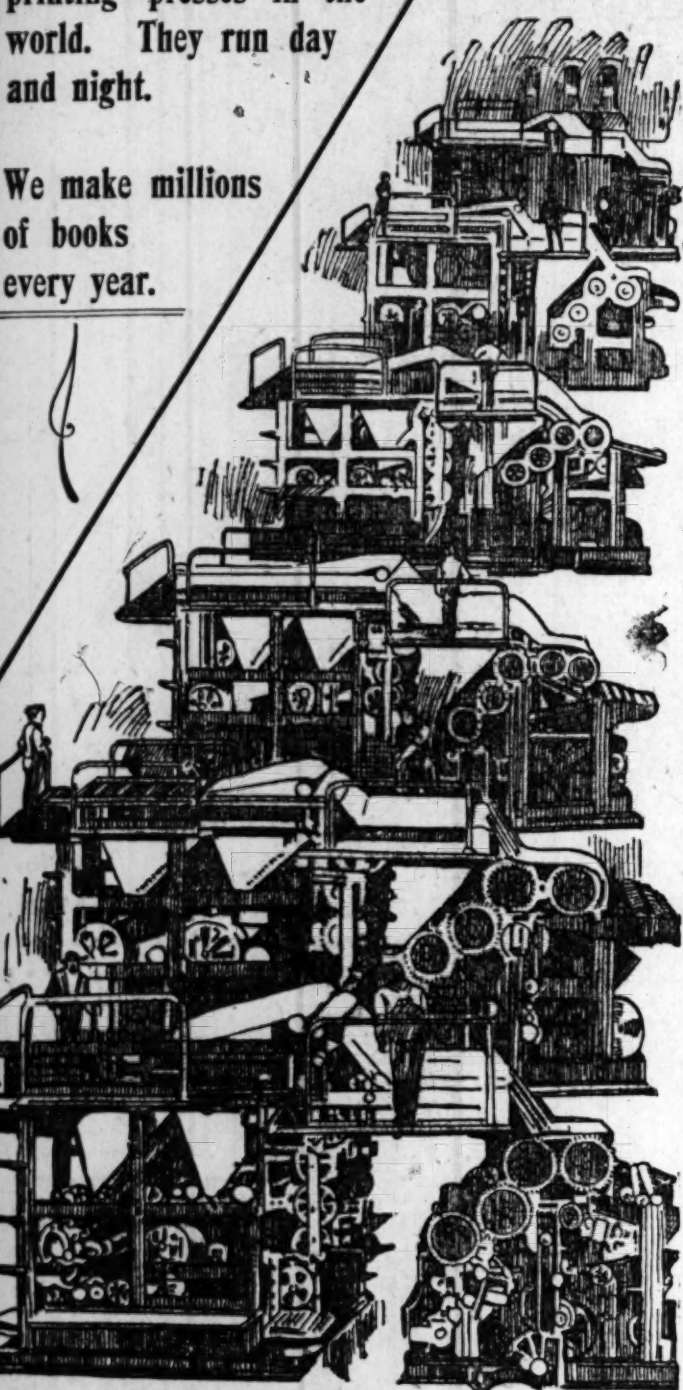
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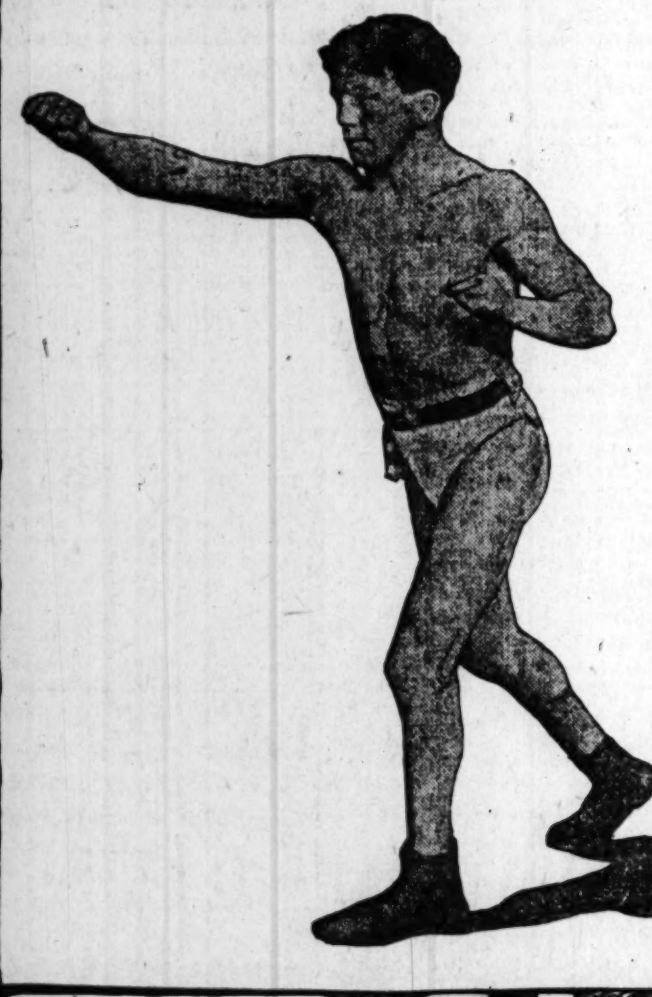
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IS FITZGERALD ANOTHER MCGOVERN?



RIGHT CROSS COUNTER

WILLIE FITZGERALD.

He gives promise of duplicating the meteoric career of the former featherweight champion.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Gowanus, famous as the section of the City of Churches in which Terry McGovern was born, has produced another marvelous fighting machine, another pugilistic phenomenon of the featherweight class. His name is Willie Fitzgerald and his career has been strangely similar to Terry's.

Born in the same ward, Fitzgerald, like McGovern, began at the lowest rung of the fight ladder and in obscurity. He was not taught to box, and knew nothing of fancy sparring. He learned to fight by fighting and was the hero of many fierce street battles. Then he frequented the training quarters of big professional pugilists and watched them at work with a keen eye for the most effective blows, which to young Fitzgerald meant the ones that did the most damage.

He would get one of these blows fixed in his mind and then try it in his impromptu street arguments. Soon the ambitious youngster found his way to the proud position of master of the ring. As he progressed he made his name as a fighter. He learned to fight by fighting and was the hero of many fierce street battles. Then he frequented the training quarters of big professional pugilists and watched them at work with a keen eye for the most effective blows, which to young Fitzgerald meant the ones that did the most damage.

TEACHERS PINCH FILIPINO PUPILS

NATIVE PEDAGOGUES ALSO TWIST BOYS' EARS.

MAPS SHOW SPAIN LARGEST

Geographies Represent Philippines as Larger Than the United States—Pupils Are Mischievous and Seem to Love to Lie.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 15.—According to Mr. R. D. Epps of this state, a college graduate, now conducting the school at Bisan, Laguna Province, Philippines, the most radical change made by the American teacher is in the mode of punishment. Native teachers have made the boys undergo torture, while they pinch the girls upon parts of the body which the native costumes render accessible.

"To write intelligently of the Philippine school is out of the question," says Mr. Epps in a letter. "I have just been reading a little book, which describes 47 district tribes who live in these islands, and there are doubtless others never visited by a white man. Each tribe has its own dialect, customs and peculiarities; hence schools adopted to the needs of one section might be quite unsuitable in a town a few miles away."

The Spanish method of making all the children study at the top of their voices is described. Continuing, Mr. Epps says: Put All the Pupils in a Pen.

"The children here are certainly full of mischief, though I am told in other parts of this province they are easily managed. One native teacher decided not to worry about discipline, so she built a large pen in the yard and into this she put all the children, allowing the classes to crawl through a crack when wanted for recitation."

Many geographies distributed throughout the islands represent Spain as the largest country on the map and it is almost impossible to change this false impression. Many of the maps show the Philippines as larger than the United States, and even Spain.

FREE 2 MORE WEEKS

MARCH 31 THE LAST DAY FOR FREE TRIAL.

Apply at once and get a thorough trial treatment absolutely free, not one cent to pay until you are positive this new method of treatment will cure you. Mrs. J. Hohl, 1201 Cleveland avenue, East St. Louis, Ill., says: Dr. Branaman has permanently cured me of catarrh and stomach trouble. I was a total wreck; now I am free of all symptoms. I know he can cure any case of Catarrh. Take his free trial and be convinced for yourself."

Mrs. Eliza Kost, 1713 South Eighteenth street, says: "I would advise all to accept this special offer."

AFTER THE FREE TRIAL THE ONLY CHARGE IN ANY CASE WILL BE THE ACTUAL COST OF THE MEDICINES USED. NO CASE WILL EXCEED \$5.00 PER MONTH.

HUNDREDS WILL BE CURED FOR \$3.

Mrs. G. G. Devine, 1201 S. Boyle avenue, city, says: "We have at last found a doctor that can cure catarrh. My daughter suffered 10 years with catarrh in its worst form. Dr. Branaman's new treatment has made a new girl of her. I gladly recommend this treatment to all."

ASTHMA, DEAFNESS AND CATARRH

Cured by Electro-Medicated Vapor—a new and speedy cure—used only by Dr. Branaman.

ELECTRICITY Cures deafness permanently by applying it to the ears. A mild current is passed through the ears, reducing all inflammation, relieving all thickened and shrunk condition of ear drums. It also acts as a great nerve tonic, restoring and reviving every nerve and fiber to a healthy condition.

Mr. Pruitt says: "I had to sit up at night and gasp for breath."

Distressing Asthma Cured.

Mr. W. H. Pruitt is one of the best known citizens of Turfett Colo. Everyone knows him. When seen by a reporter he gave the following graphic story of his cure of asthma by Dr. Branaman: "I suffered five years with the catarrh and asthma. I had drooping in the throat, nose stopped up, hawking and spitting all the time. The disease gradually worked down into the bronchial tubes and lungs, causing a constant rattling and wheezing—lungs seemed to close up and would have to sit up at night to breathe. I grew weak, soon became unable to work or even leave the house. I would gasp for breath with every move I made. I have not worked any for five months, only to get my breath. My stomach became affected, could not eat. The least food would sour; constant belching, with great pain in stomach. Headache and dizziness would follow. Dr. Branaman cured me two years ago and I am still well."

Age 71, Cured.

Mr. J. H. Decker, of Narrowsburg, N. Y., writes: "My catarrh is cured and my general health very much improved. I took your treatment three months before the noise in my head stopped, and my hearing returned. My right ear was the worst one; it was so that when I stood with the clock I could not hear it tick when the other ear was stopped. There was so much noise in my head that I could not even locate the direction of the whistle of a locomotive. I could not tell which way the sound came from. Now I can go into an adjoining room, close the door and count distinctly the ticks of the clock, with my best ear stopped. I was so that I could not understand an ordinary conversation, and consequently was like a novice in conversation, did not go in company because of it. Now everything is clear and bright."

Deafness and Asthma Cured—Aged 75.

Mattoon's great surprise: Four months ago Mrs. Cunningham left her, very deaf and a total wreck from Catarrh and asthma. She now returns and says: "I have been very deaf and suffered awfully from asthma and head noises for 12 years. I could not hear without holding my ear and having people hollow into it. I had to sit up at night with asthma, constant wheezing and coughing. The noises in my head were awful. I have been under Dr. Branaman's new treatment with splendid results. I can hear ordinary conversation nicely. The noises in my head are gone and my asthma is cured. I gladly recommend the new treatment."

MRS. W. C. CUNNINGHAM, 420 N. 23d St., Mattoon, Ill.

FREE Medicine by Mail. Write for Home Treatment Symptom Blank.

Branaman Medical Institute,

COR. NINTH AND OLIVE STREETS, (Second Floor.) St. Louis, Mo.

defined torture, of course, the Americans abolish such methods and invent new ones. "It remains to be seen whether we can teach them to be honest and truthful. At regular attendance. There are so many

present they do not possess these virtues. I believe they really have to be taught to do so without any apparent cause. "It has so far been impossible to have regular attendance. There are so many

force it and the parents do not seem to care anything about it. It is a common thing to ask why a certain boy is absent and receive the answer, 'He is at home and so on.'

BASKET MACHINE COMPANY SHARES AT 50 CENTS!

Truth About Recent Advances.— Reasons Why a Further Rise to and Beyond Par is Inevitable.

Shares in the Mergenthaler-Horton Basket Machine Company have advanced to 50 cents (par value, \$1.00 full paid and non-assessable). The rise is due to popular appreciation of opportunity. Such opportunities usually go to a Syndicate of Capitalists. This one has been offered direct to the public, and prompt advance has been taken of it. It has become "THE PEOPLE'S TRUST."

When the announcements of the Mergenthaler-Horton Basket Machine Co. were first made, there were many who were interested in the new facts presented, and a large percentage of the interested ones subscribed for the first allotment of shares. Another large number subscribed for the second allotment, and on both allotments there were many who, through indecision or oversight did not make subscription in time to get their stock.

A GREAT MANY (nearly 1500) subscriptions to the first allotment of shares, which closed on Feb. 28, did not arrive on that day owing to mails delayed by storm and flood, and all those subscribers who had not taken the precaution to telegraph the Company were advised that the lists were closed. This was by many considered to be an arbitrary ruling by the Company's officers, but it was made necessary by the fact that the first allotment was already somewhat over-subscribed, and the directors were in duty bound to refuse all subscriptions, at the price of the first allotment the moment the time limit had expired.

THESE OCCURRENCES made it necessary for the directors of the Company in announcing the second allotment, to reserve the right of closing the subscription at any time at their discretion. Thus, many were disappointed, but with no misunderstanding as to the power of the directors to reject their subscription.

DIRECT TO THE PEOPLE.

When the Company's shares were first offered to the public, it was figured that as there was no "underwriting syndicate" to absorb a large amount of stock, it was possible to offer the first shares at a low price to provide funds for initial steps in getting the far-reaching plans of the Company under way. This would give the first subscribers the advantage to which they were entitled as the work of gathering capital proceeded. A certain amount of stock was therefore set aside for the first allotment, and the second allotment was announced at a higher price.

This second allotment has now been closed, and with such success that the realization of the great profits which will accrue from operating the automatic labor-saving basket making machines of the Company has become a business certainty.

WITH SUCH POSSESSIONS as the only Basket Machines ever invented, protected by basic patents and all improvements covered, it is a plain business proposition that capital and management will accomplish great success. This capital is being furnished by the people in steadily increasing volume; and this business management, broad and modern as it must be, is provided out of the experience of the Company's own directorate of business men who first recognized the great opportunity and grasped it.

THE PROPOSITION.

The proposition of the Mergenthaler-Horton Basket Machine Co. is one of automatic machine work as opposed to hand labor, and none of the noted labor-saving machines familiar to every one can compare in effectiveness and practical accomplishment with the basket-making machines which this Company owns and controls.

THE MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE, which does the work of four or five men, pays a steady dividend of twenty per cent on ten millions of capital.

THE HARVESTING MACHINES, which cut the country's grain require two horses and one man to do the work of six men, but these machines made the McCormick millions.

THE SEWING MACHINE, which works five times as fast as the seamstress, built palaces and supports whole townships with its earnings.

But the Basket-making Machines of the Mergenthaler-Horton Basket Machine Company are so efficient and so perfectly automatic that with each of them ONE GIRL DOES THE WORK OF TWELVE MEN.

COMPANY CONTROLS ITS OWN FIELD.

In addition to the great saving of labor, which would commend these machines as an investment to every business man and every thinking person, there is the most important fact that the Mergenthaler-Horton Basket Machine Company will absolutely control the industry which employs the machines. IT WILL DO THE BUSINESS ITSELF. Its model factories will be set up on a scale commensurate with the great scope of the Company's field of work, and will manufacture from raw material and deliver to the fruit grower every basket needed for the moving and marketing of every ounce of fruit produced.

IN THIS WAY the full control of prices, of product and of profit will be retained by the giant organization which represents the people, who are alive to the merit of a proposition stronger than any which has ever been offered to the public for popular subscription.

A proposition controlling an industry of which the present and immediate

PROFITS ARE OVER \$4,000,000 A YEAR,

and the demand for fruit baskets of all kinds is increasing at the rate of 150,000,000 baskets a year.

Already there are six thousand shareholders in this great Corporation.

Already the plans of the Company are taking definite form in negotiations which are nearing completion and which, when announced, will drive the selling price of the shares higher and higher.

FACTS THAT COUNT.

The actual yearly demand exceeds Two Billion Baskets.

Value at wholesale, Eleven Million Dollars.

The net profit on this volume of business last year was \$1,887,000.

The Baskets were all made by hand.

Each Mergenthaler-Horton Company machine does the work of twelve men.

The saving in labor by the use of the Mergenthaler-Horton Basket Machines amounts to more than TWO MILLION DOLLARS ANNUALLY.

This gives earnings for the company of OVER THREE MILLION THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, OR

OVER THIRTY-THREE PER CENT ON THE ENTIRE CAPITAL ON THE PRESENT VOLUME OF BUSINESS.

The machines may be seen in operation at the Robison Basket Company's factory, Painesville, O., where over thirty are installed; at Elm St. N. Y., at the machine shops of Emmett Horton, one of the inventors, and at Sodus, N. Y., where they are also in operation.

The practical working of the machines is now shown in every office of the Company named below.

The Company will not sell or lease its machines, but will equip and own and operate basket factories all over this country.

DOUBLING THEIR MONEY.

Follow the steps taken by the Mergenthaler-Horton Basket Machine Co. and it will be seen that every step has been in exact accord with its announcements. Early shareholders now see their shares double in value. New subscribers will see their shares double in value, and still the limit of price for these shares will not be reached, because just as surely as the Linotype Machine pays its shareholders twenty per cent on ten millions of capital, JUST SO SURELY WILL THE AUTOMATIC BASKET-MAKING MACHINES, WHICH SAVE THREE TIMES AS MUCH LABOR AS THE LINOTYPE, EARN DIVI-

Mergenthaler-Horton Basket Machine Co.

CAPITAL, \$10,000,000.

President, OFFICERS:
- H. H. WARNER.
Treasurer, - CHAS. R. BARLOW.
Secretary, SIDNEY B. WHITLOCK.

TRANSFER AGENTS:
The Corporation Trust Co.
of New York.

DENDS WHICH WILL MAKE THE SHARES OF THE MERGENTHALER-HORTON BASKET MACHINE COMPANY SOUGHT FOR AT PRICES WHICH ARE BEYOND PRESENT COMPUTATION.



Share and Share Alike.

All the stock of the Mergenthaler-Horton Basket Machine Company is common stock. No person has any advantage over another person. There are no bonds, no debts, no preferred stock. Every shareholder gets the same proportionate voice in the affairs of the Company, and the same proportionate profit out of its earnings. The Company is justly styled THE PEOPLE'S TRUST.

Subscribers to the stock of the Mergenthaler-Horton Basket Machine Company may send or bring their subscriptions to any office of the Company. Checks, drafts, and money orders should be drawn to the order of BANKERS' FINANCE CO. No subscription accepted for less than 50 shares.

Send Subscriptions to

Bankers' Finance Company,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS,
507 Union Trust Building, - - - St. Louis.

FOR COMPARISON.

Machine as Against Hand-Made Baskets

FIVE-POUND GRAPE BASKET.

Man can make by hand 350 in ten hours.
5-lb. Grape Basket, Hand labor \$2.50 per 1,000
Tacks 1.00 per 1,000
\$3.50

Machine and girl can make 4,000 in ten hours.
5-lb. Grape Basket, Machine labor \$.40 per 1,000
Wire60 per 1,000
\$1.00

Saving by Machine, \$2.50 per 1,000.
Selling price, \$12 to \$16 per 1,000.

EIGHT-POUND GRAPE BASKET.

8-lb. Grape Basket, Hand labor \$3.00 per 1,000
Tacks 1.10 per 1,000
\$4.10

8-lb. Grape Basket, Machine labor \$.40 per 1,000
Wire70 per 1,000
\$1.10

Saving by Machine, \$3 per 1,000.
Selling price, \$18 to \$22 per 1,000.

BERRY BASKETS.

Girl can make by hand 1,200 in ten hours.
Quart Berry Basket, cost Hand labor \$1.00 per 1,000
Wire and wood60 per 1,000
\$1.60

Machine and girl can make 12,000 in ten hours.
Same with Machine labor \$.15 per 1,000
Wire and Wood60 per 1,000
\$.75

Saving by machine, 85c per 1,000.
Selling price, from \$2.20 to \$4 per 1,000.

MUSICAL SEASON WILL CLOSE WITH SOME FINE ATTRACTIONS



MME. SODER-HUECK.

THE tag end of the local concert, like blessings when they take their flight, seems to brighten. There never was so much good music offered to St. Louisans in so short a space of time as is now on the tapis in Manager Walker's office at the Odeon. Tonight and during the entire week returns Maestro Giuseppe Croton, the sensational hand leader at the head of Channing Ellery's Royal Italian Band. There will be but two matinees this time, on Wednesday and Saturday.

On Monday afternoon and evening, March 24 comes John Philip Sousa fresh from the honors bestowed on him by King Edward VII. Just at present the tip is that the European military and concert band men are hiding their diminished heads. Even the head of the Garde Republicaine de Ville du Paris is not blowing quite so loud since they heard the men under the famous American musician.

A little later we are to have a real orchestral sensation. Victor Herbert, at the head of his own orchestra, for the maintenance of which the iron kings and others of Piccadilly annually find the choice sum of \$50,000.

On Monday, evening, April 21 comes the

In private recitals guarantee that none will be disappointed. This is the program:

Contra Alto Solo—
(a) Duetto in G Major—M. Soder-Hueck
(b) Duetto in G Major—M. Soder-Hueck
Violin Solo—
(a) Lullaby from the Mendelssohn Concerto—M. Soder-Hueck
(b) Lullaby from the Mendelssohn Concerto—M. Soder-Hueck
Tenor Solo—
(a) The First Song—Die Meistersinger—M. Soder-Hueck
(b) The First Song—Die Meistersinger—M. Soder-Hueck
Contra Alto Solo—
(a) Schenck—M. Soder-Hueck
(b) Schenck—M. Soder-Hueck
(c) Schenck—M. Soder-Hueck
INTERMISSION.

Thine—
(a) Schenck—M. Soder-Hueck
(b) Schenck—M. Soder-Hueck
(c) Schenck—M. Soder-Hueck
Tenor Solo—
(a) Schenck—M. Soder-Hueck
(b) Schenck—M. Soder-Hueck
(c) Schenck—M. Soder-Hueck
Violin Solo—
(a) Schenck—M. Soder-Hueck
(b) Schenck—M. Soder-Hueck
(c) Schenck—M. Soder-Hueck
Contra Alto Solo—
(a) Schenck—M. Soder-Hueck
(b) Schenck—M. Soder-Hueck
(c) Schenck—M. Soder-Hueck
Duetto—
(a) Schenck—M. Soder-Hueck
(b) Schenck—M. Soder-Hueck
(c) Schenck—M. Soder-Hueck

Popular music is the rule for this afternoon's concert by Well's Band at the Odeon. Bandmaster Well's clientele will probably be out in force, it being the last concert but one of the present season. Mrs. Douglas, contralto, is a late acquisition to local musical circles. She is quite well known in Chicago church circles.

The program is:
Mendelssohn's Trifles—M. Soder-Hueck
Especially composed as a tribute to William Well.
Overture—Orpheus—M. Soder-Hueck
Excerpts from El Capitan—M. Soder-Hueck
Torch Song—M. Soder-Hueck
(a) At Parting—M. Soder-Hueck
(b) At Parting—M. Soder-Hueck
(c) At Parting—M. Soder-Hueck
Serenade from El Capitan—M. Soder-Hueck
Contra Alto Solo—
(a) Schenck—M. Soder-Hueck
(b) Schenck—M. Soder-Hueck
(c) Schenck—M. Soder-Hueck
Torch Song—M. Soder-Hueck
Violin Solo—
(a) Schenck—M. Soder-Hueck
(b) Schenck—M. Soder-Hueck
(c) Schenck—M. Soder-Hueck
Contra Alto Solo—
(a) Schenck—M. Soder-Hueck
(b) Schenck—M. Soder-Hueck
(c) Schenck—M. Soder-Hueck
Duetto—
(a) Schenck—M. Soder-Hueck
(b) Schenck—M. Soder-Hueck
(c) Schenck—M. Soder-Hueck

Mr. Homer Moore has arranged for a farewell recital in the Odeon Thursday evening, April 10, by Mme. Lillian Nordica. When the great prima donna was here last December Mr. Moore proposed to her that she should return, and that instead of a song recital, such as she was then giving, she should give the people of St. Louis an opportunity to hear her in an operatic recital, illustrative of the development of operatic music in the various countries of the world. From the time of Handel down to the present day. This idea has been under consideration ever since, and now that the

mous singer has fully recovered from the effects of the railroad accident, she has consented to visit St. Louis again and to give a program which, at her request, Mr. Moore has outlined.

Among the composers represented will be Handel, Gluck, Mozart, Beethoven, Bellini, Rossini, Saint Saens, Erkel and Wagner. It is more than likely that Mme. Nordica will include the now especially famous Polonaise from "Mignon," well remembered by all who heard it at the recital last December. Mme. Nordica will be assisted by Mrs. Katharine Plak, contralto, and E. Romayne Simmons, pianist, who will be heard in appropriate selections.

The ninth concert of the Choral-Symphony Society will be given at the Odeon Thursday, March 20. It will be a symphony concert, and the distinguished American pianist, Miss Augusta Cottlow, will be the soloist. One of the leading New York critics says of her playing that "Miss Cottlow's first concert since her return to America after a number of studies of the great master, Ferruccio Busoni—himself a master—demonstrated that the judgment of foreign critics of the first rank is correct." The program will be:

Symphony—Scottish A Minor, Op. 56, Mendelssohn Orchestra.
PART II.
Concerto for Piano—No. 1, Beethoven—Tchakovsky
Suite de Ballet—
(a) Marche—M. Soder-Hueck
(b) Marche—M. Soder-Hueck
(c) Marche—M. Soder-Hueck
Piano Solo—
(a) Marche—M. Soder-Hueck
(b) Marche—M. Soder-Hueck
(c) Marche—M. Soder-Hueck
March from Lesser Symphony—M. Soder-Hueck
Orchestra.

HOARSE COUGHS
Which Tear the Throat and Lungs,
STUFFY COLDS
That Stop Up the Head,
RELIEVED IN TEN MINUTES AND
CURED IN ONE NIGHT.

All you have to do in case of stuffy colds, is to place the large end of the HYOMEI inhaler to the nose, and breathe naturally.

This new germicide at once destroys the germs causing the disease, allays all irritation and inflammation caused by them, and a complete cure is effected.

In hoarse, tight coughs, the small end of the HYOMEI inhaler should be taken into the mouth and every breath inhaled through same. On retiring at night, a flannel saturated with HYOMEI should be pinned to the collar of the night robe.

As in head colds, HYOMEI kills the germs in the throat and lungs, allays all inflammation, the cough stops and inside of twenty-four hours, you are entirely free from it.

Group germs cannot exist for thirty minutes in an atmosphere of HYOMEI.

HYOMEI is the only known specific for catarrh, bronchitis and consumption, and the only remedy for which your money is refunded in case it does not cure.

HYOMEI is sold by all druggists or sent by mail, Price \$1.00, or if you prefer, for the treatment for five days, send to The H. F. Booth Co., Chicago, Ill.

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CHORAL SYMPHONY SOLOIST.



MISS AUGUSTA COTLOW.

KING CARLOS AN AUTHOR.
Ruler of Portugal Has Become a Writer as Well as a Painter.
Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.
(Copyright, 1902, by King Publishing Co.)
LONDON, March 15.—King Carlos of Portugal, who was already known as a painter of talent, has now proved to be also a writer of merit.

His majesty is publishing an interesting book on oceanology, dealing more particularly with researches on the Portuguese coast, which is said to contain many beautiful descriptions of passages.

The King is very popular with his subjects, but the Queen has lost favor on account of her recent championing of the Catholic church during the recent anti-Jesuit agitation. Queen Marie Amelia is a sister of the Duke of Orleans. She is a beautiful woman and has a strength of character quite different from her brother.

PROMINENT INDIAN DEAD.
ARDMORE, E. T., March 12.—Tecumseh McClure, an aged Chickasaw Indian, is dead at his home near Davis, north of here. He had held during his life most of the important offices of the Indian government. At death he was an Indian senator.

The burial took place yesterday at Paul's Valley. He is the third prominent Chickasaw Indian to die within a week.

SELLING OUT

Piano...
Bargains

We have bought the entire stock, fixtures and good will of the O. A. Field Piano Co. (We've said that before.) You all know it, but you cannot realize the bargains we are offering until you come around and see for yourself.

RENT Pianos
Greatest chance you ever had—Our decision is not to rent a piano, but to sell them.

REASONS...
Maybe you want to know why? Well, then Mr. O. A. Field is now President of the Jesse French Piano & Organ Co. He could not look after two companies and hence the O. A. Field Piano Co. sold out lock, stock and barrel. This gives us a large stock of pianos we do not expect to handle and the easiest thing to do is to sell them.

SELF PLAYERS
The Simplex is the easiest pumping on the market. "It's the Crank." Come and see what a bargain you can get in this line. Fine stock of music also.

PIANO SALE
JESSE FRENCH PIANO CO.

Selling Out the O. A. Field Stock at
1108 OLIVE ST.

Save Time and Money Gold Crowns
Teeth extracted absolutely without pain. Ac-
knowledge to be the easiest and best painless ex-
tractor in St. Louis.

TEETH WITHOUT PAIN
DON'T be misled by dentists who claim to do painless work; our patented methods are painless. Why take chances with others?
Established 25 years. All work guaranteed for 15 years.

SPECIAL PRICES UNTIL APRIL 1.
Set of Teeth \$2.00 Bridge \$2.00
Best Set "Special" \$4.00 Extractions, painless 25c
22k Gold Crowns \$3.00 Gold Fillings 75c

Our Reliability is Unquestioned. This firm is backed by a wealthy corporation and is therefore thoroughly responsible. All work guaranteed for 15 years. German spoken. Dr. Tarr, Mgr., and skilled staff of operators in constant attendance.

National Dental Parlors. 720 Olive St.
Lady Attendants. Open daily—Evenings till 9 o'clock. Sundays, 9 to 4. Take elevator.

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY.
Gold filled, straight temple, with fine lenses, \$1.50—Sale Price, \$1.00.
Gold Spring Rimless Eyes, with fine lenses, \$1.50—Sale Price, \$1.00.
Our prices are about 50% charged elsewhere. Your eyes examined free by Dr. McCarthy, who is acknowledged the most skilled and successful eye specialist in his profession. Satisfaction secured or money refunded.

McCarthy Optical Co., 710 NORTH BROADWAY, Opp. St. Louis Hotel.

PING ON ROOF OF STOCK EXCHANGE

Al Aegerter and Frank Fowler Boxed Six Rounds.

BOTH ARE DRAFTSMEN

BATTLE WAS WITNESSED FROM SECURITY BUILDING.

Young Men Say They Are Good Friends and Fought for Glory, Not for Love or for Money.

An aerial ringside 65 feet above the sidewalk level was a sporting novelty introduced yesterday afternoon by clerks in the St. Louis Stock Exchange building, 212 North Fourth street.

On the roof of the Exchange Al Aegerter and Frank Fowler, draftsmen in the office of Weber & Groves, on the fifth floor, held an all-fresco glove carnival with Ed Garber, a clerk in the same office, as referee.

A half dozen young men employed in different offices in the building witnessed the roof contest, but the most interested spectators were those who viewed the event from the four upper floors of the Security building, on the opposite side of Fourth street.

From its beginning the match was watched by a growing group of spectators at the windows of the Noonday Club and the offices facing Fourth street.

From a few favored windows of the Laclede and Rialto buildings, farther away, the fight was also visible.

Neither love nor money was the motive of the battle, according to the statements of the combatants.

Roof Garden Ring an Inspiration.

Interest in the many art runs high in the upper stories of the Exchange building and a bout for the boxing championship of the building had been talked of for weeks.

When all other possible places for the encounter had been discussed and rejected the plan of a roof garden battle occurred to one of the enthusiasts and was speedily adopted.

To the spectators in the neighboring buildings the reason for the match was a mystery, and theories of rivalry in love and in business between the fighters went the rounds of the crowded windows.

Before putting on the gloves, which were eight-ounce affairs, Aegerter and Fowler had removed their shirts. They faced each other in undershirts and trousers, and Garber was made shirt holder as well as referee.

Shirts Waved as Sign From Referee.

Barger used his own method of refereeing and gave the signals for the opening and closing of rounds by waving the shirts of the combatants.

The attention of spectators was attracted when the young men commenced to strip for the fray, and when Fowler led for Aegerter with his right a cheer went up from the windows of the building across the street.

Passers-by on the sidewalk below looked up, but no one was permitted to enter the building and the enthusiasm at the windows was unaccountable to the crowds below.

Five rounds had been seen as the limit of the contest, but the immediate spectators on the roof declared that the rounds had been "even" in time, and a sixth was fought. Then Referee Barger pronounced the fight a draw and endeavored to settle the disputed championship later.

When a policeman, an hour later, visited the Stock Exchange building to learn about the "prizefight," he found the clerks and draftsmen in the office of Weber & Groves poring over their books as industriously as school boys.

Annoying Headaches.

Are often caused by the need of eyeglasses. Dr. Bond, expert optician at Mermod & Jacard's, Broadway and Locust, will examine your eyes free of charge and fit you with properly fitted glasses. Steel frames, \$1.00 and up; gold, \$5.00 and up.

HERR WITTE HATED ST. LOUIS

Failed to Get in World's Fair Press Bureau and Wrote Newspaper Article Opposing the Enterprise.

Secretary Walter B. Stevens of the World's Fair believes that he has traced to one Emil Witte, who formerly lived at 1102 Chouteau avenue, the authorship of a scurrilous letter regarding the people and the climate of St. Louis, which appeared in the Leipziger Neueste Nachrichten of Leipzig, Germany, in the issue of Jan. 20 last.

The article, which is dated St. Louis, December, 1901, is a protest against German participation in the St. Louis World's Fair.

CENTURY OF NEW SPRING GOODS

Phenomenal Bargains! You will find them on our shelves—not merely in our advertisement. Don't overlook these rare money-saving chances.

Dress Goods Department.

35-in. Wool Challies, with satin stripes, in plain and figured; worth 90c—Opening Sale Price..... 35c
40-in. Black Etamine, all wool, just the thing for spring wear; worth 75c—Opening Sale Price..... 39c
42-in. Henrietta; an elegant fine all-wool imported cloth in evening shades, such as pink, turquoise, old rose and lavender; worth \$1.00—Opening Sale Price..... 55c
54-in. Broadcloth, in black and all colors; worth \$1.25 per yard—Opening Sale Price..... 89c
40-in. Cheviot Serge, black all-wool and good heavy-weight; worth 85c—Opening Sale Price..... 45c
46-in. Prunella Cloth, black all-wool; a very handsome and dressy cloth; worth \$1.25—Opening Sale Price..... 85c

Dress Lining Department.

64x84 Slater Cambric; all colors; worth 50c—Opening Sale Price..... 34c
36-inch Silasias in black, gray and brown—worth 12 1/2c—Opening Sale Price..... 8 1/2c
36-in. Mercerized Lining; the 25c quality—Opening Sale Price..... 19c

Silk Department.

35-in. Corded Wash Silks in all colors; worth 90c—Opening Sale Price..... 25c
19-in. Satin Foulards; just the thing for waists and Children's Dresses; worth 90c—Opening Sale Price..... 43c
24-in. Satin Foulards; the best quality and latest styles; worth \$1.00—Opening Sale Price..... 69c
21-in. White China All Silk; worth 90c—Opening Sale Price..... 25c
22-in. Black Taffeta, woven throughout edge; the kind that always sells at \$1 per yard—Opening Sale Price..... 69c
23-inch Black Peau de Soie in a good heavy cloth; worth 90c—Opening Sale Price..... 59c

Wash Goods Department.

27-in. Satin Stripe and Plain Mercerized Gingham in a well selected line of shades and patterns; worth 50c—Opening Sale Price..... 25c
19-in. Lawns in a good assortment of large and small designs; worth 15c—Opening Sale Price..... 10c
30-in. Batiste and Dimities in all the latest spring creations—Opening Sale Price..... 15c



...OPENING...

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Grand Display of the latest French creations in fine pattern hats.

1000 Ready-to-Wear and Street Hats, all neat, nobby and strictly up to date; any one would be a bargain at \$1.50—Choice Monday..... 98c

A large variety of Shapes, made of Chiffon, Mull and Satin Brail, over wire frames, all shapes and combinations worth \$1.25—Monday..... 78c

SPECIAL! For Monday only one lot of Flowers, consisting of Fine American Beauties and Crushed Brims at the ridiculously low price of, per bunch..... 4c

One fine assortment of Flowers, French Roses, Silk Poppies, French Sprays, etc., worth \$1.00 to \$1.50—Monday..... 48c

LADIES! Remember you are welcome to inspect our Hats and compare prices.

Men's Underwear, Hosiery and Furnishings.

Monday we place our complete line of new spring goods on sale. Here are a few specials. Call and inspect them.

150 dozen Men's 4-PLY Linen Standing Collars; only in odd sizes; worth 35c—Monday at, each..... 5c

A handsome line of Men's Pique Soft Bosom Shirts in Stripes and figures; worth \$1.50 each—Monday..... \$1.25

A new line of Men's Soft Bosom Shirts in Pique and Madras; worth \$1.00 and 50c—Monday at, each, 75c and..... 49c

Men's fine Shield Band Teck and Four-in-hand Ties; in all the new and latest designs; worth 75c and 50c each—Monday they go at..... 25c

Men's Heavy Ribbed Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers in plain and fancy stripes; worth 80c—Monday at, each..... 49c

Men's Light Weight Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers in brown, blue, cream and striped; worth 80c—Monday at, each..... 25c

Ladies' Underwear and Hosiery Complete line of new spring goods on sale Monday. Styles, quality and prices light. Call and see them.

Ladies' Fancy Cotton Under Vest; pink, blue and white; all sizes; worth 15c; Monday, each..... 10c

Ladies' Linen Thread Vest plain and fancy trimming; all colors; worth 35c; Monday at..... 25c

Ladies' Fancy Cotton Hose in figures and stripes; all sizes; worth 35c; Monday at..... 15c

Ladies' fine Imported Hose in silk and lace; in the very latest designs and shades; worth 85c—Monday at, pair..... 65c

Laces and Notions.

5000 yards Fine Torchon Laces and Insertions, from 2 to 4 inches wide, regular 85c and 10c values—Monday, per yard..... 5c

15 yards Cream and White Allover Lace, for yokes and sleeves, 18 inches wide, regular 25c, 30c and 35c—Monday..... 15c

17 dozen Ladies' good quality Black Cambric, regular 25c value—Monday, each, at..... 10c

6000 spools of Alex. King's Thread, black and white, all numbers, regular 3c value—Monday, per spool..... 1c

350 yards of Featherbone Seam Covering Braids, in all colors and sold in 6 yards in a piece, regular 75c values—Monday, per piece..... 3c

Remnants on Sale in the Domestic Department.

SPECIAL VALUES FOR MONDAY.

Remnants of yard-wide bleached muslin, in 4 and 10 yard lengths—Monday, per yard..... 4c

Remnants of best yard-wide Brown Muslin, Monday, per yd..... 4c

Remnants of Challie Lawns, Monday, per yard..... 3c

9-4 Brown Sheeting, worth 18c—Monday, per yard..... 12c

New White Goods.

New White Goods, Checks, Stripes and Plaids, worth 75c..... 5c

Mercerized White Cotton Hose, usually at 25c, Monday..... 25c

50-inch Paris Muslin, sold elsewhere at 50c, Monday, yard..... 35c

TEA AND COFFEE DEPT.

In basement makes us extend our generous offer to give all an opportunity to take advantage of it.

To Introduce the Celebrated Empress Teas and Coffees

We will give away FREE for this, our spring opening week, one pound of Empress Mocha and Java Coffee to each purchaser of one pound of Empress Brand 50c Tea at 49c a lb.

Valuable coupons in each pound of tea. Gold Bowl Souvenir Spoon of the Pan-American Exposition in each package of Coffee.

FURNITURE DEPT.

Furniture, Lace Curtains and Draperies.

\$5.00 Iron Bed..... \$2.95
\$12.00 Solid Oak Comb Book Case..... \$7.75
\$10.00 Lace Curtains, pair..... \$5.50
\$2.00 Lace Curtains, pair..... 1.25
\$3.00 Lace Curtains, pair..... 1.75

\$1.75 Rope Portieres..... .35
\$2.50 Rope Portieres..... 1.48
\$2.50 Portieres, per pair..... 1.30
\$4.00 Portieres, per pair..... 2.75
\$5.00 Portieres, per pair..... 3.48

Eye Openers in Housefurnishings.

70c Granite Steel Tea Kettles, size No. 3, Blue, "hot seconds"..... 49c
15c Granite Wash Basins, large size, best quality..... 15c
70c Granite Steel Tea Kettles, size No. 3, Blue, "hot seconds"..... 49c
15c Granite Steel Tea Kettles, size No. 3, Blue, "hot seconds"..... 49c

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MOTHERS MUST GUIDE

Should Watch the Physical Development of Their Daughters. Earnest Words From Mrs. Pinkham to Mothers.

Every mother possesses information of vital value to her young daughter. That daughter is a precious legacy, and the responsibility for her future is largely in the hands of the mother. The mysterious change that develops the thoughtless girl into the thoughtful woman should find the mother on the watch day and night. As she cares for the physical well-being of her daughter, so will the woman be, and her children also.

When the young girl's thoughts become sluggish, when she experiences headaches, dizziness, faintness, and exhibits an abnormal disposition to sleep, pains in the back and lower limbs, eyes dim, desire for solitude, and a dislike for the society of other girls, when she is a mystery to herself and friends, then the mother should go to her aid promptly. At such a time the greatest aid to nature is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It prepares the young system for the coming change, and is the surest reliance in this hour of trial.

The following letters from Mrs. Southard are practical proof of Mrs. Pinkham's efficient advice to young women.



Mothers Who Allow Their Daughters to Suffer are Cruel When Relief is Easily Obtained. Read This Mother's Experience.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wish advice in regard to my daughter. She is thirteen years old and never menstruated. We have had the doctor to her and he said she did not have enough blood. She has been taking iron for three months but is no better. In the morning she vomits, some days she cannot keep anything on her stomach until twelve o'clock. If she tries to do anything she gets faint. Has headache all the time, is as white as marble with great dark rings under her eyes. Please write and tell me what to do as I am discouraged with the doctor."—Mrs. CHAS. SOUTHARD, Phoenix Mills, N.Y. (Jan. 19, 1900.)

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Last January I wrote you about my daughter, and told you what our family doctor said about her. I saw another doctor and he said she had quick consumption. After receiving your letter, I began giving her your remedies, and after taking four bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and four of Blood Purifier, she is now well and strong as ever. Menstrues have appeared and are regular. I can never praise your remedies enough for they saved my daughter's life."—Mrs. CHAS. SOUTHARD, Phoenix Mills, N.Y. (Dec. 18, 1900.)

Any young girl or any mother is cordially invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., for advice in regard to her sickness. No one has had greater experience or success in guiding mothers and their daughters to health. Thousands have trusted her and are glad. She charges nothing for advice. Write to-day.

\$5000 REWARD.—We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, \$5000, which will be paid to any person who can find that the above testimonial letters are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writer's special permission. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

JAPANESE FERN BALLS

Will produce a luxurious profusion of beautiful ferns. No care required. These balls can be suspended from the ceiling or in the window or can be cut in half and fill two fern dishes.

Price 40c and 65c Each according to size. The ferns by mail. Our 125-page catalogue tells all about them; also a vast amount of information pertaining to flowers and vegetables. It's FREE.

PLANT'S SEED STORE, 814 N. 7th St.

LANGAN & TAYLOR

STORAGE AND MOVING CO., 1823 WASHINGTON AV.

Our Furniture Department

Is offering some special bargains this week in Room Rugs, Iron Beds, Folding Beds, Dressers, Bookcases, Dining Room and Parlor Furniture—new and slightly used.

WATERHOUSE ESTATE LARGE

Late Washington University Professor Was Worth \$110,000, as Shown by Inventory.

It was shown in the probate court Saturday by a revision of the inventory of the late Prof. Sylvester Waterhouse of Washington University that his estate would amount to \$110,000, instead of \$60,000, as it was originally supposed.

Virden, Ill., Town Ticket.

VIRIDEN, Ill., March 15.—The Democratic primaries were held this afternoon with the following results: Town clerk, Link J. R. Roberts; J. R. Roberts, supervisor; Joseph Clayton, collector; James Andrews, highway commissioner; Joseph Hoyer, constable; John Huston, school trustee.

The Republicans made the following nominations last night: Chester Cogswell, supervisor; John M. Moore, town clerk; Eugene Buckles, assessor; John Delaney, collector; Geo. Holaday, highway commissioner; D. W. Foley, constable.

Democrats Name Their Ticket.

Called to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW BONDON, Mo., March 15.—The Democrats of this city nominated tonight by mass meeting the following: For mayor, Dan C. Bond; for marshal, Warren Bond; for sheriff, James Bond.

PRESIDENT GIVES THE NEWS.

Reports of Cabinet Meetings Framed by Mr. Roosevelt.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—President Roosevelt is now reporting the cabinet meetings to the public. He does it by dictating to Secretary Catherwood at the close of each cabinet meeting a memorandum, giving in a very meager skeleton the topics discussed, or some of them. Secretary Catherwood, who is a member of the cabinet, would notify the press representatives as to the news of cabinet meetings, but as he is not constantly present and as the President himself prefers to select the topics that shall be mentioned to the public, the actual report of the meetings is made by the President.

The new rule under which cabinet officers are relieved from the questioning of newspaper men as they go out of cabinet meetings was suggested by a newspaper man.

ALL WELL ON M'CLELLAN.

GALVESTON, March 15.—The British steamer Middleham Castle, which arrived this afternoon from Antwerp, reports that she spoke the United States transport McClellan, March 2, in latitude 23° north, longitude 43° west, bound east. The transport was reported to be in good health.

The McClellan sailed from New York Feb. 23 for Manila. She has now been out for 21 days and is expected to arrive in Manila on March 15. On board of her are 1000 troops, most of whom come from the middle states and the South.

DEATHS.

ADAMS—On Saturday, March 15, 1902, at 8:45 o'clock a. m., William Rice Adams, dearly beloved father of Edwin Rice Adams and Mrs. Blanche Harrison (nee Adams), aged 73 years.

The funeral will take place Monday, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m., from family residence, 1212 Taylor street, thence to St. Bernard's church. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

HITZ—On Saturday, March 15, 1902, at 4 a. m., Wenzeslaus Hitz, at 223 Dorset street, Charolais, at the age of 40 years 4 months.

Funeral notice will be given.

BRIDGES—Mrs. Mary Bridges (nee Mabel), entered into rest on Friday, March 14, at 12:00 a. m., beloved wife of Philip Bridges, and mother of Mabel, Philip, Albert, Charles and Edward Bridges, and sister of John Meisel and Mrs. Margaret Hilling (nee Meisel), aged 57 years.

Funeral from residence, 1121 Tyler street, Sunday, March 16, at 1:30 p. m., to St. Michael's cemetery.

FORSTER—On Saturday, March 15, 1902, at 10 o'clock a. m., C. August Forster, aged 48 years and 6 months, dear husband of Mabel Forster (nee Lore), our father and brother.

FINAN UNDERTAKING CO.

1123-27 EASTON AV. Telephone—Lindell, 166 M; Kinloch, D 132.

DEATHS.

JOYCE—Entered into rest on Saturday, March 15, 1902, at 5 o'clock a. m., Mrs. Mary Joyce, at the family residence, 412 East Missouri avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.

Funeral will take place on Monday, March 17, at 2 p. m., at Patrick's church, thence to Calvary cemetery.

Patrick Joyce, Maurice Joyce, Michael Joyce, John Joyce (deceased), Edward Joyce (deceased), sons, Miss Mabel Joyce, Mrs. Annie Broderick (nee Joyce), Mrs. Margaret Hanson (nee Joyce), Mrs. Maurice Hanson, W. P. Broderick (deceased), sons-in-law, Mrs. Mary Joyce (nee O'Brien), Mrs. Annie Joyce (nee Dowling), Mrs. Emily F. Joyce (nee Trush), daughters-in-law.

KELLY—Entered into rest on Friday, March 14, at 10:30 p. m., Hannah Kelly, the beloved daughter of James and Mabel Kelly (nee Laffey), aged 5 months and 4 days, sister of Mabel, James and Leroy and twin sister of the late Grace Kelly.

The funeral will take place Monday, March 17, at 2 p. m., from family residence, 1817 Papin street, thence to Calvary cemetery. Friends are invited to attend.

METZGER—On Friday, March 14, at 1:30 p. m., Henry C. Metzger, beloved husband of Theresa Metzger (nee Buchler), and father of Anna H. Metzger, after a long illness, at the age of 51 years 5 months and 13 days.

Funeral Monday, March 16, at 8 a. m., from family residence, 1418 North Third street, thence to Calvary cemetery. Friends are invited to attend.

KINSKY—On Wednesday, March 12, 1902, Mary Louise Kinsky, wife of George J. Kinsky, entered into rest at 2:15 p. m., Charles A. Schrodt, beloved father of Charles, Emma, Emma, Edward, North, Albert and John Schrodt, aged 67 years 7 months and 8 days.

Funeral services at family residence, 2724 Park avenue, Sunday, March 16, at 4 o'clock p. m., thence to Calvary cemetery. Friends are invited to attend.

MORAN—On Saturday, March 15, at Alexian Brothers' Hospital, the Rev. Thomas J. Moran, Chaplain, on Monday, March 17, at 9:30 a. m., Remains will be forwarded to Milwaukee, Wis. via Western Railroad, on Tuesday, March 18, at 7:40 a. m., from Union Station.

RAWLINGS—Fannie C. Rawlings, beloved wife of R. M. Rawlings and mother of George and Albert Rawlings, died on Saturday, March 15, at 1 p. m., from pneumonia, at her residence, 1200 Washington avenue, at 1:30 p. m., thence to Calvary cemetery. Friends are invited to attend.

ROHVE—On Saturday, March 15, 1902, Mary Rohve, at the age of 72 years, entered into rest at 9 a. m., Saturday, March 15, from residence of Mrs. Trimp (nee Meyer), 1114 North Tenth street, St. Louis, Mo., thence to Calvary cemetery. Friends are invited to attend.

LOOKING INTO WOMAN'S MIND

Study of Florence Burns as
She Sits in Court.

JEALOUSY ONE STRONG TRAIT

SHE BETRAYS IT UNCONSCIOUSLY
AT THE TRIAL.

Analysis of the Woman Accused of
Walter Brooks' Murder and
Theories Evolved to Fit
the Accusation.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The question whether Florence Burns did or did not kill Walter Brooks is susceptible of a variation: Did she kill him because he refused to make her his wife, or because of his attentions to other women? This variation has several merits. In the first place, it contains a theory which may be false, and which for that reason is all the more interesting.

Second, it has the advantage of lending an air of pseudo-romance to the young person which otherwise she could not properly claim.

Third, it is in better consonance with the consequences of feminine logic, and, finally, it fits the prisoner's looks. These looks are not unprepossessing. Florence Burns has the appearance of a dairy maid, who, stolid today, tomorrow will be stout. For one so young, she seems quite mature. She seems also quite composed.

Despite this composure, which, if feigned, is excellent acting, it is pathologically obvious that the nervous system of the patient is defectively nourished. Jealousy is a nervous complaint. Florence Burns is a jealous woman.

Hope is a
Curious Force.

A jealous woman does not kill a man because he refuses to marry. So long as he is unmarried, she may hope to be his wife. Hope is a force, and a very curious one. Its outposts are thoroughly plighted. Until the last glimmer of its bivouac has vanished, always beyond is a sentry. That sentry remains as long as the man is single. In case, known to us, hope has outlasted marriage and entered the frontier until relieved by death or divorce. Yet, though jealous women do not kill men who refuse to be their husbands, they do kill and have killed and will kill men who are faithless to them.

In the hearing last week Mr. Backus, counsel for the prisoner, drew a witness regarding an escapade of Brooks with Newark girls. During the recital of that escapade, Florence Burns looked on with an expression as much emotion as the quiver of an eyelid may betray. Her teeth were set, her features in perfect control, but from beneath her skirt, in and out, there moved a shock.

Woman's Foot
Is Talkative.

In all the world there is nothing so talkative as a woman's foot. Already the girl's appearance had been to us symptomatic of jealousy. The loquacity of the foot confirmed the diagnosis. It did more. It gave her a romantic interest which hitherto she had lacked. You saw in her not the commonplace person, who, out of revenge for a promise unfulfilled, yet still fulfillable, had lured a man down to death, but rather a heroine resuscitated from the old dramas of young girlhood, the victim of Venus, who prefers a thousand times at any cost to see the beloved lifeless without her than living and loving some one else.

There is the romantic interest which the diagnosis produced. Such other interest as the girl has possessed has been due principally to the manner in which she has seemed incongruous that a girl so fair could stain her hands in the fashion alleged. But there is nothing incompatible in comeliness and crime.

Prettiness and
Worst of Women.

In the portrait gallery of history two of the prettiest women are Louisa Borgia and the Marchioness of Brinvilliers. They figure not alone among the prettiest, but among the worst. In comparison with them, Tsi An, the Dowager Empress of China, is a lovable old lady. There are others, as with women, so with men. Valiantly blowing up the French Parliament was an attractive fellow, modest as a maiden and of a sensitive nature which seemingly did not extend to the Chamber of Deputies.

Trojanism charmed Tourganeff and delighted Sardon. He was a handsome boy, with an engaging manner and a sweet voice, yet he slaughtered a family of seven with the callousness of a cobra. Then there was Franzine and there was also Prado. Both committed atrocious crimes which exceeded anything the Ratcliffe highway saw; yet one was a Lovelace, the other a woman in love with her looks. And though, to balance matters, Mrs. Macke, who, with her lover, killed and butchered, looked like a comfortable cook, yet there must be exceptions, or we could have no rules.

Under What Rule
Shall She Be Placed?

Under what rule Florence Burns comes the future alone may decide. Meanwhile, assuming her to be guilty of murdering Brooks, even our attorneys have found themselves perplexed at the contradiction which she presents.

It has seemed unnatural that a girl could be at once so devoted and so demure. The contradiction, however, is common enough. It is due to what novelists call hereditary, what psychologists term dual personality and plain people the Old Adam. More or less, and generally more than less, it exists in us all. Its home is the brain. In the majority of civilized beings it is, through one factor or another, subordinated and controlled, sometimes forgotten, more often ignored.

But it is there. And when, through the shock of atoms, the play of destiny, excess of excitement, cerebral commotion, or the promptings of jealousy and revenge, the other, the inherited, the secreted self appears, then from the individual ordinarily normal emerges the possible felon.

Such, perhaps, is Florence Burns' case. Such, too, perhaps, is the meaning of the archaic allegory which symbolized the struggle between Darkness and Light.

In a most dramatic way, Mrs. Thomas Brooks, mother of Walter Brooks, today testified that Florence Burns threatened to kill her son. The ordeal was so great that Mrs. Brooks fainted on the witness stand and had to be carried from the courtroom. When she revived she returned to the witness stand.

She identified the comb found in the room where Walter Brooks died as one belonging to Florence Burns, but this identification was materially weakened under cross examination by Dr. R. H. Packard.

Wm. Ayre testified that in a theater he heard Florence Burns threaten Brooks. Other evidence of less importance was heard and the trial went over until Tuesday.

A Broadway theater, during a matinee performance, would have presented much the same appearance, so far as the audience was concerned, as did the trial room today.

Drives of young well-dressed women, old, badly-dressed women, brunettes, blondes—all kinds and descriptions of women—were charged at the door to gain admission at the morning session.

MR. SPRAGUE SAYS
The second floor of Delicatessen, 718 Olive street, is the swell restaurant for ladies.

At **Barr's** New Spring Goods

Fresh, crisp and beautiful, bought with the nicest and most discriminating taste and regard for established and correct styles for the season of 1902.

Millinery.
A hundred and fifty-three French hats, breathing "Paris" in every exquisite petal, fold and curve, came too late for display days, but as they are a complete exposition of artistic Parisian millinery in themselves we shall give them an especial display day—Monday.

A splendid line of Shirt Waist Hats now open: the prices range from \$2.00 to.....**\$7.50**
We shall also show a line of very handsome Shirt Waist Hats, all exclusive goods, from the best makes, at, each, \$7.50, \$10.00 and.....**\$12.00**

Linens.
This Linen story of ours can never be overtold. Words are weak when used to describe or even suggest the bewildering variety of weaves, and patterns, and finishes. No matter what others claim for linen stocks, we believe that right here are the most attractive lines in St. Louis. The better you know linens, the more we welcome a comparison. Already we have broken all linen-selling records of this store, great as they have been in past seasons, but our magnificent stock is still abrim with the values that have made Barr's Linen Department so famous.

100 dozen Tray Cloths, 80c each.
200 dozen Huck Towels, \$2.00 per dozen.
1000 yards Scotch Table Linen, 2 yards wide, \$1.00 per yard.
Napkins to match, 24x36 inches, \$3.50 per dozen.
177 dozen J. S. Brown's 20-inch Napkins, \$2.00 per dozen.
112 dozen J. S. Brown's Dinner Napkins; very fine; 27x37 inches, \$5.00 per dozen.
100 dozen 22x32 inch Napkins, spot pattern; grand value; \$3.00 per dozen.
Dresden Art Linens, 50c, 60c and 70c yard wide; Union Huck Towels, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00 per dozen.
400 yards 2-yard wide double Damask, \$1.25 a yard.
1000 yards 24-inch Glass Toweling, 12 1/2c a yard.
140 dozen Red Bordered Doilies, \$1.25 per dozen.
1000 dozen 1/4x1/4 Napkins, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25 and \$2.50 per dozen.
These goods are selected for this sale and are the best goods for a low price.

Linings.
There has never been a season wherein so many different kinds of linings have been introduced. Not all of them are desirable, but we have selected those which have the approval of the best dressmakers, and bought them direct from the factories at such prices as justifies us in saving you from 10 to 20 per cent on every dollar you put into the linings of your gowns.

40 cases full-standard 64x64 Kid Cambric, in all the new spring dress shades; 45c yard.
1000 pieces 36-inch double-voiced Percales, in all the grays, white and fast black; 12 1/2c yard.
2000 pieces Stewart Scotch Percaline, Nubian, fast black and all the spring shades; 15c a yard.
1000 pieces Genuine Spun Glass, new colors and midnight fast black; 20c a yard.
500 pieces Genuine Lustral Satin, for drop skirts, colors to match dress fabrics and wash perfectly; 85c a yard.
100 pieces Mercerized Fast Black Sateens, special bargains at 15c, 20c, 80c, 85c and 50c a yard.

Hosiery and Knit Underwear for Women and Children.

We will show in this department for the coming season the most complete and best assortment of Ladies' and Children's Spring and Summer Hosiery and Knit Underwear to be found in any house in the West. Best makes, newest styles, best values.

Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Cotton Vests, low neck, sleeveless, silk tape in neck and arms; white or ecru, 10c each.
Ladies' straight ribbed Cotton Vests, low, square or V neck, sleeveless or wing sleeve; pure silk tape, white or ecru; 15c each.
Ladies' shaped or straight Jersey Ribbed Cotton Vests, low neck, sleeveless, silk taped; special value at 10c or 5c for 50c.

Ladies' straight and shaped Cotton and Lisle Vests, low neck, wing and no sleeve; silk taped; some neatly lace trimmed; white, ecru, pink and blue; also Ladies' Body Vests, suitable for low neck dresses; white only; the greatest values we have ever shown for the price—5c each.
Ladies' Lisle Thread and Mercerized Silk Vests, Jersey ribbed, neatly trimmed and finished; low neck, sleeveless, white, ecru, pink and blue; some with fancy yokes and shoulder; elegant for the price—35c, or 3 for \$1.00.
Ladies' straight ribbed Mercerized Silk Vests; low, square neck; neatly lace trimmed yoke and shoulder; come in white, cream, pink, blue, lavender and black, at 60c each.

Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Cotton Umbrella Drawers; made with French band, wide lace knee; 25c a pair.
Ladies' Jersey Ribbed best quality Cotton Umbrella Union Suits, low neck, sleeveless, wide lace knee; come in white, pink or blue; 60c per suit.

Our line of Ladies' Fancy Lisle Thread and Silk Vests was never more complete. They are showing everywhere that is new and handsome hand-crochet work, in pure white, cream and light shades; all exclusive designs and patterns, from 15c to \$2.00 each.
Children's Swiss Ribbed Cotton Vests, low neck, sleeveless, silk taped, white only:

Pants to match, knee length.....10 1/2 15 20 25 30 35 40
Children's good quality Cotton Gause Vests (plain), well made and finished, high neck, long or short sleeve, low neck and short sleeve; knee pants to match:
16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30
Boys' Ribbed Shirts and Drawers, ribbed and plain, long and short sleeve, knee length Drawers, pearl buttons, suspender tapes, all sizes—24 to 34—25c.

Ladies' Fancy Cotton Hose, all new styles and colors of stripes and fancy figures—5c per pair.
Ladies' Fancy Lisle Thread Hose, plain and drop stitch, black boots, fancy tops, and all-over stripes and figures; big assortment at 5c, or 3 pair for \$1.00.

Our line of Ladies' Fancy Lisle Thread Hose at 60c cannot be equaled anywhere, consisting of pretty designs of all-over lace, in black, white and all the new shades and hundreds of styles of stripes, checks and figures; all the latest styles and colorings; about 200 new patterns to pick from—all at 60c a pair.

Boys' 1x1 rib, fast Black Cotton Hose; regular made foot, double knees, heels and toes; an excellent hose for boys wear; all sizes, 6 to 10—price, 15c.
Our assortment of Misses', Children's and Infants' spring and summer Hosiery is unequalled; all grades, weights and prices, from the best American and foreign manufacturers.



Beautiful English Semi-porcelain Dinner Set, dainty floral border decoration, with gold edges, similar to cut; set, consisting of 112 pieces, \$11.95.
Select English Porcelain Dinner Set, beautiful underglaze decoration, consisting of 112 useful pieces, \$12.25.
Beautiful Limoges Dinner Set, decoration of pink hyacinths, with stippled gold handles, 100 pieces, \$15.50.
Royal Austria China, Dinner Set, beautiful rose decoration, gold-traced handles; set of 101 pieces, \$14.95.

Nicely assorted Steins, in many different shapes and similar to cut; prices range from \$1.50, \$1.75 up to \$19.95.
Handsomely decorated Celery Trays, in blue, yellow and assorted colors, tinted with gold; prices range from \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00 up to \$5.00.
Elegant line of Fancy Plates, many decorated in Dresden designs; also tinted in various colors, such as blue, red, yellow, etc., as low as 50c, 60c, 85c, \$1.00.
Also a beautiful line of Hand-Decorated Plates, both large and small in a variety of colors; prices from \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00 up to \$30.00 each.

Fancy Japanese Flour Bins, made of heavy tin—25-lb. size, 60c; 50-lb. size, \$1.00; 100-lb. size, \$1.50.
Fancy Japanese Tea and Coffee Canisters, 15-lb. size, 50c; 25-lb. size, 75c; 50-lb. size, \$1.00.
Never-Drip Wax Tapers, 30 in box, 5c.

Gas Lighters, 2c.
Polished Steel Fry Pans—No. 4, 25c; No. 7, 30c; No. 8, 35c.
Waffle Irons, Pans—Nos. 7 and 8, 75c; Nos. 8 and 9, 85c.
Fancy Japanese Bread Boxes—small size, 40c; medium size, 50c; large size, 60c.

Toliet Set, beautiful underglaze chrysanthemum decoration; complete set, including jar, \$3.85.
Beautiful Toliet Set, dainty floral decoration, with gold tracing; set, consisting of 12 pieces, \$6.50.
Toliet Set, American porcelain, with tinting of green, pink or blue, with rich gold tracing on scroll; complete set, 12 pieces, including jar, \$7.45.
Toliet Set, fancy shape, in beautiful tinting of blue, green or celeste, with violet decoration and gold tracing on scroll; set, consisting of 12 pieces, \$10.75.
Toliet Set, entirely new shape, fancy cover and basin, beautiful pink flowers, with stippled gold edges; 12 pieces, \$10.95.

Cloak and Suit Department.

The stock in this department was never more complete than for Monday's selling. It includes costumes, tailor suits, dress skirts, walking skirts, walking suits, silk waists, silk coats, Cravenette rain coats and girls' suits and coats. In short, reliable "Barr" garments, in all styles, materials and colors.

Tailor Suits.
At \$10.50—New Blouse and Gibson suits, in cheviots and homespun—black, blue and gray—silk-lined coats, flare and flounce skirts.
At \$15.00—Swell Gibson suits, of fine Venetian and homespun—black, blue, tan and gray—serpentine skirts, silk-lined coats.
At \$25.00—New silk-lined Flounce and Gibson suits, in all materials and colors—best of all—serpentine and Cravenette skirts, with silk drop skirt to match. These suits are extra special value at \$25.00.
Dress Skirts.
At \$6.75—New unlined skirts, made of fine quality black Ziblene Cheviot—tailor stitched at flounce—6-skirt style.
At \$8.75—New flare flounce and serpentine skirts, of black cheviot and Venetian—thoroughly well made and perfectly draped.
At \$10.00—New black cheviot skirts—made in the newest "serpentine" style, with "sunburst" back.
At \$15.00—New silk-lined black cheviot and broadcloth—best flounce effect—drop skirt—excellent value.

Examine Dress Skirts.
At \$12.50—A magnificent line of these popular skirts, in black, blue, gray and tan—Eliamne weaves—all styles—some p. rain, others elaborately trimmed—mostly all have silk drop skirts.
Silk and Eliamne Coats.
We are showing a superb line of the new "Coffee" and Eliamne Coats, in both silk and Eliamne—either lined in white satin or black taffeta silk—all prices, from \$80.00 down to \$14.50, \$13.50, \$10.00 and \$7.50.
Priestly's Cravenette Rain Coats.
A "Rain Coat" is an absolutely necessary garment in a lady's wardrobe. We illustrate 3 of our latest arrivals—"Priestly's" stamped in every garment—over 20 different styles—colors are principally tan, black, navy and Oxford—prices from \$30.00 down to \$22.50 and \$20.00.
Silk Waists.
At \$5.00—New "Gibson" Waists, of Moire, Taffeta, Feau de Sole and Louisiane silk, in all colors—black, white, red, sea, old rose, castor, light blue and violet—staring values at \$5.00.
At \$8.75—Very stylish Crepe de Chine, with hand-stitched finish with fancy collar and tie—all colors.

New Cravenette Rain Coats Sketched at Barr's.

Silks.
One of the extremely fashionable silks for this season is Tussore, the color of bleached linen. Barr's have it in a variety of weaves—plain, lace stripe effects, Jacquard, etc., in a price range from 50c to \$2.00 per yard. Foulard Silks are being more generally worn than ever. You cannot afford to purchase before seeing one of the most complete stocks in the West. New French Grenadines—more than 800 distinct patterns—from \$7.00 for a full dress pattern up to \$50.00. Special value.
24-inch Printed Satin Foulard, 80c; worth 75c.
27-inch Black Taffetas, Silk, warranted strong, 60c; worth 85c.
36-inch Black Taffetas, Silk, warranted strong, 89c; worth \$1.10.
36-inch Black Moire Velour, \$1.25; worth \$1.50.

When the demand for Ribbons is so excessive as to keep the ribbon makers busy twenty-four hours a day, the house that can secure special lots and advertise "Ribbon Bargains" is lucky indeed. We have secured these, that we are offering you very much under-priced.
At 5c per yard, worth 80c—700 pieces of Narrow Persian Ribbons, a large variety to select from; all new, choice goods, elegant quality, and just the thing for trimming ladies' and children's dresses—while they last, 5c yard; they're worth 30c yard.
Big sale of Fine Silk Ribbons at 25c yard: worth 65c and 75c yard.
5 1/4-inch Loutine Ribbons, in White, Pink and Blue; 6-inch Soft-Finish Taffetas, in all colors, and a lot of high-grade Fancy Ribbons; 45c, 50c, 60c and 75c goods; all at 25c yard.

A very important March Sale in our Upholstery and Curtain Department
Third Floor.
Note the following:
Lace Curtains.
Cluny Lace Curtains, with lace insertion and lace on outer edge, at \$4.50 per pair—Monday, per pair, \$2.75.
Barry Lace Curtains, with lace insertion and lace edge, at \$2.50 and up.
Battenberg Lace Curtains, with hand and edge of Battenberg, at \$3.50, \$4.25 and \$5.00 per pair.
Real Arabian Lace Curtains, at \$2.50 and \$10.00 per pair.
250 pairs Ruffled Mullin Curtains, Monday at the extremely low price of 75c per pair.
This week we make a special display of the Arabian Lace Curtains, from which we will take orders and make these curtains up any size desired.
Rope and Tapestry Portieres.
We have a sample line of Rope Portieres, in a regular way from \$4 to \$6.00—your choice while they last at \$2.50.
Bordered and Corded Tapestry Portieres, in rich colorings, worth \$4.50 per pair—Monday, per pair, \$2.75.
Fine Reversible Portieres, corded in rich colorings, worth regular \$6.00 per pair—Monday, \$4.50.
100 Medicine Cabinets, like cut, oak finish, German plate mirror—Monday, each, 60c.
Bamboo Tabourets, 14-inch top, each, 85c.

An Interesting Sale of Oriental Rugs
At a positive saving of from 25 to 33 1/3 per cent.
We are fully determined to build up the largest Oriental Rug business in St. Louis by selling the entire line, from the least expensive to the most costly, at a positive saving of from 25 to 33 1/3 per cent. This determination is of great benefit to our patrons, and should not be lost sight of when selecting Oriental Rugs. In no other line is it so difficult to judge the quality and actual value of the goods. We show full assortment of these very popular gems of the Orient. An inspection of these rugs tomorrow will convince you that nowhere in St. Louis can you buy Oriental rugs as cheap as at Barr's, and Barr's have never offered Oriental rugs at so low a price before.
We have a repair department in our Oriental Rug Section and a native who understands the business. We furnish estimates on repairing.
We briefly mention in this advertisement four very special items at prices that must sound cheap, when you consider that they are rich specimens in Oriental rugs.
Our entire stock is marked at the same low figures.
A very choice assortment of Anatolian Knots, beautiful patterns and rare colorings, very nice when small rugs are desired—Monday at \$1.00.
Hamadan and Carabagh Rugs, in medallion and all-over designs, average size 8x10, a very good assortment of select from—to be sold Monday at \$3.95.
Gengli and Belochistan Rugs, in good colorings, some rare pieces among this lot, average size 8x10, in wide old quality—the reduced price Monday of \$7.75.
Shirvan and Daghestan Rugs, in subdued colorings, very practical in dimensions, average size 8x10, in wide old quality—the reduced price Monday of \$7.75.
Kashan and Karak Rugs, very silky and rich combinations of colorings, size about 6x7, reduced to \$11.75.
The saving on the above four items is much more than 33 1/3 per cent. It is an opportunity that no lover of rare antique rugs will neglect.

Dress Suit Cases.
50 high-grade Dress Suit Cases, New York manufacturer's samples, all hand-made goods, high-class workmanship, all sizes, styles and colors—tan, olive, russet, etc.
At One-Third Less Than Regular Price.
Hardwood Towel Racks, neatly finished, 25c.
Hardwood Spice Cabinets, with 5 drawers, neatly finished, 95c.
Fancy Leeds Jardiniere, in beautiful blends, 8-inch size, 85c; others from \$1.25 up to \$6.50.
Neatly Decorated China Jar and Inlaid, stippled with size, 4-inch size, \$1.25; 10-inch, \$1.95.
Handsomely decorated Celery Trays, in blue, yellow and assorted colors, tinted with gold; prices range from \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00 up to \$5.00.
Elegant line of Fancy Plates, many decorated in Dresden designs; also tinted in various colors, such as blue, red, yellow, etc., as low as 50c, 60c, 85c, \$1.00.
Also a beautiful line of Hand-Decorated Plates, both large and small in a variety of colors; prices from \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00 up to \$30.00 each.
Fancy Japanese Flour Bins, made of heavy tin—25-lb. size, 60c; 50-lb. size, \$1.00; 100-lb. size, \$1.50.
Fancy Japanese Tea and Coffee Canisters, 15-lb. size, 50c; 25-lb. size, 75c; 50-lb. size, \$1.00.
Never-Drip Wax Tapers, 30 in box, 5c.
Gas Lighters, 2c.
Polished Steel Fry Pans—No. 4, 25c; No. 7, 30c; No. 8, 35c.
Waffle Irons, Pans—Nos. 7 and 8, 75c; Nos. 8 and 9, 85c.
Fancy Japanese Bread Boxes—small size, 40c; medium size, 50c; large size, 60c.
Toliet Set, beautiful underglaze chrysanthemum decoration; complete set, including jar, \$3.85.
Beautiful Toliet Set, dainty floral decoration, with gold tracing; set, consisting of 12 pieces, \$6.50.
Toliet Set, American porcelain, with tinting of green, pink or blue, with rich gold tracing on scroll; complete set, 12 pieces, including jar, \$7.45.
Toliet Set, fancy shape, in beautiful tinting of blue, green or celeste, with violet decoration and gold tracing on scroll; set, consisting of 12 pieces, \$10.75.
Toliet Set, entirely new shape, fancy cover and basin, beautiful pink flowers, with stippled gold edges; 12 pieces, \$10.95.

Beautiful Cut Glass Berry Bowl, 2 inches, m. e. o. pattern, like cut, \$3.95.
Handsome Cut Glass Water Bottle, 4-inch, m. e. o. pattern, \$3.95.
Rich Cut Glass 8-inch Nappy, like cut, Saxonia pattern, \$3.75.
Elegant Cut Glass 6-inch Handled Nappy, like cut, Lotus pattern, \$3.25.
Minute Coffee Pots, made of planished tin—1-pint size, 50c; 2-quart size, 60c; 3-quart size, \$1.00; 4-quart size, \$1.25.
Parker's Celebrated Coffee Mills, with covered top, have double grinders, screw top, 40c.
Parker's Coffee Mill, with iron hopper, double grinders, at 50c.

INGALLS



75c To the Front.

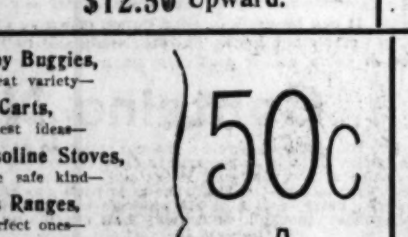
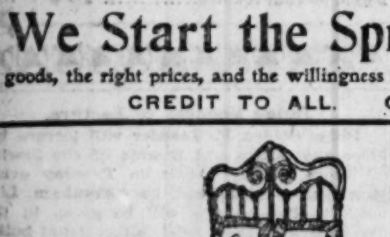
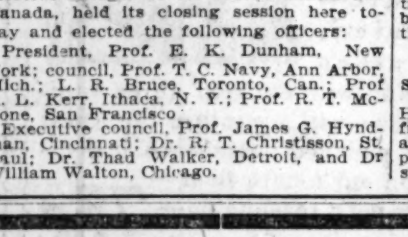
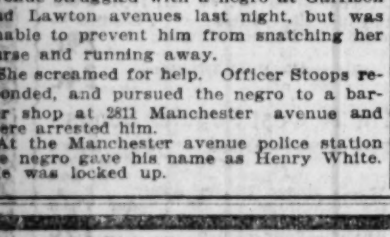
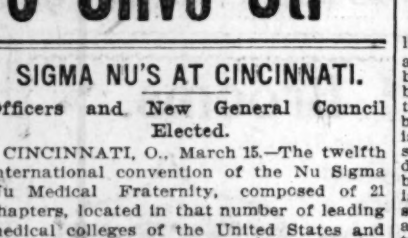
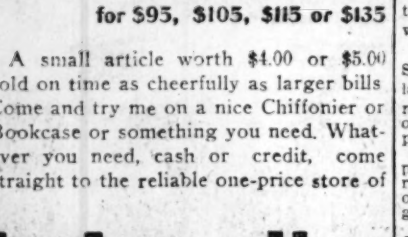
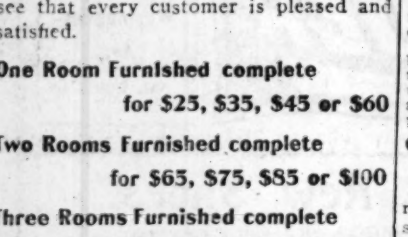
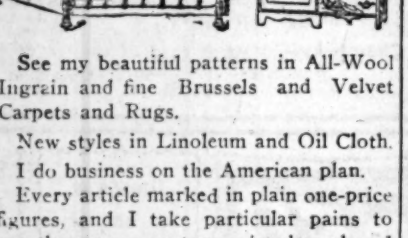
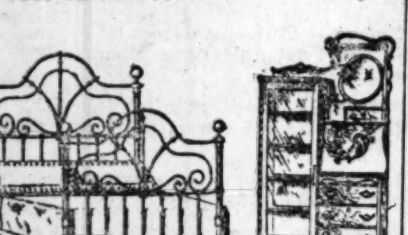
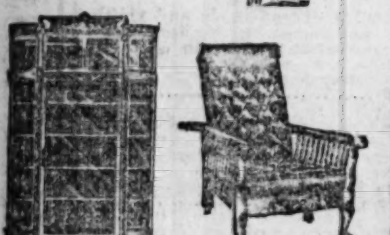
For this solid oak well-made Cane-Seat Dining Chair.

ROCKER to match above for

95c

Gas and Gasoline Stoves, REFRIGERATORS, RUGS and CURTAINS, Cook Stoves, Steel Ranges. And Whatever You Need.

Iron Beds..... \$1.95 up to \$29.00
Chiffoniers..... \$8.50 to \$24.00
Bookcases..... \$9.50 to \$26.00
Odd Dressers..... \$9.50 to \$36.00
Washstands..... \$2.50 to \$5.00
Lace Curtains..... \$2.00 to \$5.00 pair



HITCHCOCK WILL BE ASKED TO QUIT

Secretary, However, Is Determined to Serve Out His Term.

HAS SO ADVISED MR. AKINS

PRESIDENT SAID TO HAVE BEEN WON BY KERENS.

Mr. Hitchcock Has Encountered the Bitter Opposition of the Colonel, It Is Asserted, and His Position May Go to Another.

Dispatches received from Washington by the Post-Dispatch last night state that Ehan Allen Hitchcock, now at the bedside of his brother, Henry Hitchcock, who is reported to be critically ill at his home, 34 Vandeventer place, will be asked to resign his position as secretary of the interior immediately upon his return to Washington.

President Roosevelt, it is said, has positively intimated this wish to the secretary, who seems determined despite pressure to serve out his term.

Chairman Akins of the state Republican committee has been advised by Mr. Hitchcock that he will not resign and at present has no intention to do so.

Mr. Hitchcock, so the story from Washington goes, is not popular with Congress, and added to this has encountered the bitter opposition of Col. Richard C. Kerens, national committeeman from Missouri.

During the recent contest over the governorship of the port the secretary and Mr. Kerens clashed.

Hitchcock wanted Boyd appointed. Roosevelt looked upon Hitchcock as a power in Missouri politics and honored his request to the extent of turning down Kerens' man, C. H. Smith.

The story expressed himself satisfied with Gallenkamp's selection. The report has been current that Mr. Hitchcock has senatorial aspirations and figured that the state committee could help out this ambition.

While Akins and several prominent members of the committee have stood by him there are a score of others who have withdrawn their official aspirations because of his alleged inactivity during the party campaigns.

Col. Kerens Gains His Second Wind. On top of this announcement comes the report that Col. Kerens has recovered his second wind at Washington and may control more of the Missouri patronage than was generally expected.

W. L. Morsey, candidate for United States marshal, who owes his position in a large measure to the national committeeman, has secured the endorsement of 27 of the 38 Republican committeemen for the position of United States marshal.

This, coupled with the fact that Kerens practically had things his own way at the recent state Republican meeting, leads him to the belief that the wily colonel has gained favor in the eyes of Roosevelt.

Former Senator Wolcott of Colorado, W. J. Calhoun of Chicago and W. H. McCormick of Idaho are among those mentioned as Secretary Hitchcock's probable successors.

However, it is said the President has not yet said his mind as to whom the new secretary shall be, although positive he would like to have Mr. Hitchcock step down and out.

Mr. Hitchcock was with his sick brother when the Post-Dispatch sought an audience with him yesterday afternoon.

His niece, Miss Hitchcock, stated that her uncle had left positive orders that he would not see anyone.

SNOW IN NEBRASKA. LINCOLN, Neb., March 15.—There were light but general rains in parts of eastern and central Nebraska today and followed by cold weather, the drop in temperature being 41 degrees. The grain will help winter wheat, but the cold endangers fruit buds. In northwest Nebraska a heavy snow says a blizzard has been raging here all day and much of snow.

A north-bound passenger train on the Elkhorn road is stalled at Sturgis, S. D., in 10 feet of snow, and other trains north of here are tied up. Several snow plows are out trying to clear the tracks. A fierce wind is blowing tonight, snow now is falling and the temperature is near zero.

Two Runaway Boys. Special to the Post-Dispatch. HANNAH, Mo., March 15.—Samuel Hart and Bert Butcher, aged 14, ran away from their homes at Girard, Ill., and were arrested here today. Both are sons of prominent citizens of Girard and will be sent home tomorrow morning.

Efforts of conference committees of the Master Painters' Association and the striking Journeymen Painters' Unions to affect a settlement yesterday were unavailing.

As a result the master painters decided last night to employ nonunion painters and send to Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo and other cities to get men at once. This announcement was made by A. G. Clark, secretary of the Master Painters' Association.

The present union wage scale is 37 cents per hour. The union painters are demanding an increase to 45 cents. At the committee's conference yesterday the master painters agreed to pay one cent if the men would return to work Monday morning, with a promise of 45 cents Sept. 1. This was satisfactory to the union, but not to the general body of the striking painters. They rejected it.

Secretary Clark says the first notice the master painters received that an increase in wages would be demanded was on Jan. 1.

MAN GOES INSANE AT STATION. Flourishes Revolver, but Drops It When Pursued by Policeman and Hides in Train Yard.

Sergeant Rea, assisted by Policeman Keller and Detective John Howard, scoured the Terminal yards at Union Station for two hours last night in an effort to apprehend an insane man who escaped from the authorities during the afternoon.

The man acted peculiarly in the waiting room and drew a revolver and flourished it threateningly. Policeman Keller placed him under arrest.

The prisoner, who refused to give his name, said he was to leave St. Louis for 5 o'clock. While the policeman's attention was distracted the man broke from his grasp and started toward the midway with full speed. As he fled he dropped his revolver.

He turned east on the Midway and went through the gate where Jack Mantion was standing guard. Mantion, who has a reputation as a flat artist, followed.

The race continued down the platform and yards until the fugitive found a hiding place among the cars.

All of the station employees were notified, but no trace of the man could be found.

"It is probable the fellow was drunk," said Sergeant Rea to the Post-Dispatch.

"He did not act violently towards anyone," he added.

The fact that he dropped the revolver reveals us of any suspense on this score. He is undoubtedly out of town by this time, the pursuit bringing him to his sober senses."

It Is Reasonable to Expect that the Largest CARPET, CURTAIN AND RUG STORE IN THE WORLD!!

Has made ample purchases of the best patterns procurable for Spring business, but we do not believe that the public can conceive of the enormous selection of patterns and Colorings gathered together at this time in our New Store.

CARPETS SPRING STYLES CURTAINS

American and English Wilton Carpets at..... \$1.75, \$2.25, \$3.00 and \$3.50
Beautiful Axminster Carpets at..... \$1.00, \$1.35, \$1.50 and \$1.75
Moquette and Velvet Carpets at..... .95c, \$1.00, \$1.15 and \$1.35
Best Body Brussels Carpets at..... .90c, \$1.00, \$1.15 and \$1.35
New Tapestry Brussels Carpets at..... .50c, .60c, .65c, .75c and .90c
Kidderminster Two-Ply Carpets at..... .50c, .55c, .65c, .70c and .75c
English and American Linoleums..... .50c, .60c, .65c, .75c to \$1.00
Japanese and Chinese Matting from..... .15c to .50c

Nottingham Lace Curtains, new effects..... \$1.25, \$2.00 to \$6.00 per pair
Irish Point Lace Curtains, just received..... \$4.50, \$6.75 and up to \$25.00
Brussels Lace Curtains, very beautiful..... \$5.00, \$6.50 and up to \$35.00
Honiton and Arabian Lace Curtains, elegant styles..... \$3.50, \$7.50 and up to \$10.00
Tapestry Portiere/Curtains, novel combinations..... \$3.50, \$4.50 and up to \$20.00
Rope Portieres, new designs..... \$1.75, \$3.00 and up to \$5.00
Door Panels, new and artistic..... \$1.00, \$1.50 and up to \$10.00
New Patterns China Silks, per yard..... .50c, .60c and up to 75c

ORIENTAL RUGS!

A very large invoice just received of the following qualities: SAVANAN PERSIANS, ROYAL TABREZE, ROYAL KIERNIANSHAW'S, EXTRA GHILOROVANS, BELOOCHISTANS, ETC.

100 Shirvan Hearth Rugs (regular price \$12.00 to \$15.00), for one week..... \$9.25
125 Daghestan Rugs (regular price \$18.00 to \$20.00), for one week..... \$12.25
Good assortment India and Persian Rugs (slightly soiled)..... 50 per cent off
Choice lot Antique Cashmeres (hall sizes), \$18 to \$30, worth 25 per cent more
Beautiful Persian and India Carpets from..... \$80.00 to \$175.00

DOMESTIC RUGS!

Elegant copies of the best specimens from the Orient. ROYAL WILTONS, EX. AXMINSTERS, IMPERIAL SMYRNAS, BODY BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.

Royal Axminster Rugs (room sizes)..... \$18.50, \$21.50 to \$42.50
High-Grade Wilton Rugs (room sizes)..... \$35.00, \$37.50 to \$48.50
Imperial Smyrna Rugs (room sizes)..... \$18.50, \$20.00 to \$35.00
Electra Axminster Rugs (size 63 in. by 27 in.)..... \$1.85, worth \$2.75
Body Brussels Rugs (9 ft. by 12 ft.)..... \$20.00, \$23.00 to \$25.00

Remnant Rugs, made in our workroom from short ends of fine carpeting. Room Sizes, \$9.80 to \$19.00. Lot just finished!

RENNARD & SONS

Fourth St. and Washington Avenue.

\$30,000 DISAPPEARS FROM EXPRESS SAFE

SHIPPED FROM BRAZIL, IND., TO ST. LOUIS.

MESSANGER HAS NOT REPORTED.

His Name Is Larry McKee, an Associated Press Dispatcher From Mattoon, Ill., Says.

An Associated Press dispatch from Mattoon, Ill., says Larry McKee, a messenger in the employ of the Adams Express service, is missing. Also that a package said to contain \$30,000 sent from Brazil, Ind., and billed to St. Louis has not yet reached its destination.

The train arrived at St. Louis without accident. Herman Bieden, night agent of the Adams Express Company, St. Louis, said at midnight that he had heard of the disappearance of the messenger. He had also heard of the disappearance of the package, he stated. He said he knew nothing of the circumstance attending their disappearance.

PAINTERS' STRIKE WILL LAST Compromise Failed After Committee Accepted Rate and Non-Union Men Will Be Hired.

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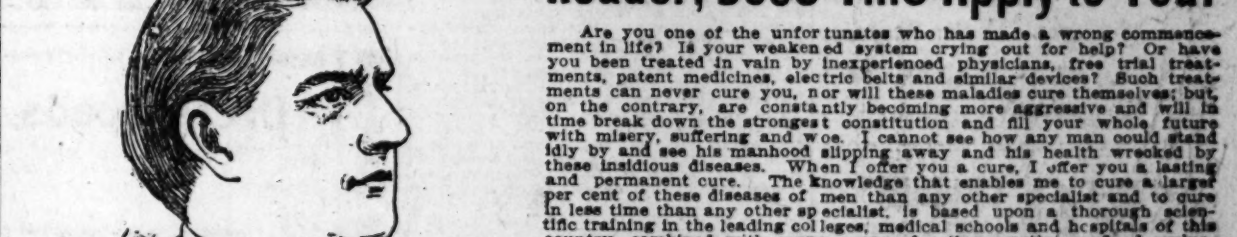
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DR. KING'S ADDRESS TO WEAK MEN

Weakness Is the Result of Disease and is the First Symptom Which Leads to Misery and Complete Helplessness---Delays and Experiments Only Add Fuel to the Flame.

Reader, Does This Apply to You?



MY BEST REFERENCE IS, NOT A DOLLAR NEED BE PAID UNTIL CURED

(SIGNED) NATHANIEL K. KING, M.D. VARICOCELE.

1. Are the cords and parts of the left side very much enlarged and tender?

2. Is there a return circulation on the left side of the parts referred to?

3. Do you have a heavy and dragging sensation in the parts and groin when standing on your feet?

4. Is there pain and tenderness in the parts on slight pressure?

5. Do you become weak and nervous upon the slightest exertion?

6. Do you find that your vigor and power are slowly but steadily on the decline?

7. Do you find relief when the parts are carefully and firmly supported?

8. Were the parts ever injured by a blow or fall? Under my treatment every trace of weakness and disease quickly disappears, the stagnant blood is driven from the dilated veins, a healthy circulation of pure blood to the wasted organs is established, the parts regain their normal size and vigor, you are strengthened in every way and soon will possess that confidence, power and sense of well being which accompany good health and robust manhood. I have the very quickest, safest and most reliable cure for varicocele known to medical science.

LOSS OF MANLY VIGOR.

1. Is there any loss of drain?

2. Do you find your memory weak or falling?

3. Do you have hallucinations and dreams at night?

4. Do you have dizzy spells and spots before the eyes?

5. Do you have a falling memory?

6. Have you been excessive in your indulgence and the victim of your own ignorance?

7. When you awake in the morning do you feel as tired as when you retired the night before?

8. Do you suffer with pain in the small of your back?

The above are a few of the most prominent symptoms of this disease and are the effect of some venereal drain, either conscious or unconscious, to the sufferer. Any man who knows in his own heart that he is unfit for his position, who is weak, who is a failure in his career, who is a failure in his family, who is a failure in his social life, who is a failure in his business, who is a failure in his love life, who is a failure in his health, who is a failure in his character, who is a failure in his life, who is a failure in his death, who is a failure in his resurrection, who is a failure in his judgment, who is a failure in his action, who is a failure in his inaction, who is a failure in his success, who is a failure in his failure, who is a failure in his triumph, who is a failure in his defeat, who is a failure in his victory, who is a failure in his loss, who is a failure in his gain, who is a failure in his honor, who is a failure in his dishonor, who is a failure in his glory, who is a failure in his shame, who is a failure in his praise, who is a failure in his blame, who is a failure in his reward, who is a failure in his punishment, 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YALE MEN MERRY AT RACE FEAST

DOZEN MILLIONAIRES, SONS OF
ELLI, AT DELMONICO'S.

TURF TALK HAD THE CALL

"Beggie" Vanderbilt and Arthur Wear
Were Everything From Stew-
ards to Whippers-In.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
NEW YORK, March 15.—Arthur Yancy
Wear was one of a dozen Yale men, nearly
every one of whom was a millionaire, who
enjoyed a unique banquet at Delmonico's
tonight.

Starting at the sound of the guns, they
got away from the post and galloped
through a long and difficult course in re-
cord time.

It was a dinner given by James R. Deering
and Lawrence H. Hand in honor of their
21st birthdays. There was not a selling
platter in the crowd. All the entries were
cup winners, although there were rumors
at one time in the gastronomic paddock that
"Beggie" Vanderbilt was a roaster and
that Wear was threatened with a sword.

On the whole, however, they acquitted
themselves well and several came in under
a pull. Others floundered and never passed
the wire, although struggling gamely to the
end.

The affair was called the "Annual meeting
of the R. D. Racing Association." The
program was:

First race—The Hour, for all ages, cock-
tails, oysters, chicken.
Second race—Timbalas, Rothschild.
Third race—Metropolitan handicap, shad,
Manhattan style with cucumbers.
Fourth race—Pomme de terre, for 2 years,
Lauretta potatoes.

Vanderbilt a
Favorite in Fifth.

Fifth race—Matrimonial high-wire stee-
plechase, for aged horses about to retire
from the turf, sweetbreads, mushrooms,
French peas.

Sixth race—Sherby An Rhum.
Seventh race—The Champagne, for all en-
tries, seven solages.
Eighth race—Moldy ice cream, cheese,
coffee.

Deering and Hand acted as stewards,
Jockeys, judges, clerks of the scales and
whippers-in. A field of about 50 gathered at
the post where there was no barriers and
little confusion.

Wear and Leslie Johnson, managed to get
the restive millionaires into proper align-
ment and the song sounded to a beautiful
start.

Away they went to the clatter of spoons
and forks and the merry gurgle of the
cocktail.

"Beggie" Vanderbilt was a hot tip for the
fifth event, the Matrimonial handicap,
weight steeplechase, he being engaged to
marry Kathleen Nelson. He went to the
post an odds-on favorite and won on the
bit.

Altogether the banquet was unique in the
history of Delmonico's. In the center of the
table was a wooden horse such as carpen-
ters use, but saddled and bridled as though
for a race.

The guests represented the three senior
societies of Yale, the Scroll and Key, the
Wolf's Head and the Skull and Bones. The
affair was supposed to have been wrapped
in impenetrable secrecy and strict injunc-
tions were placed upon the waiters to say
nothing about it.

There were many speeches made and sev-
eral poets recited original verses. Negro
minstrels sang between the races and the
entire stable of waiters joined in the chorus.

CITY NEWS.

Keep your mind and your eye always on
the main chance, and that chance is that
you always get the best value possible for
your money!! We whisper in your ear
"Crawford's" for certain is your spot!!

RELIEF FUND NOW \$1601.75.

Merchants' Exchange Receives More
Aid for the Drouth Sufferers.

The Merchants' Exchange relief commit-
tee made the following statement Saturday,
showing the progress of the fund that they
are raising for the relief of the drouth suf-
ferers in southeast Missouri:

Previously reported	\$1,320.75
Gifts to an American port and \$100 in cash	10.00
H. W. Beck	10.00
J. A. Buckland	10.00
Larkin & Schaffer Chem. Co.	10.00
Edmund T. Kelsch	10.00
Christian Paper Tobacco Co.	25.00
Edward Mallinckrodt	25.00
Chris Hills	25.00
Norman J. Coleman	10.00
Left Chubbuck	10.00
Butler Bros.	25.00
Bongier, Fox & Co.	25.00
Rosenthal-Sloan Millinery Co.	10.00
Mary & Isaac Clothing Co.	10.00
Schwab Clothing Co.	25.00
Mayfield Woolen Goods Co.	10.00
Basel-Oliver-Singer Clothing Co.	10.00
King-Brimmance Mercantile Co.	10.00
Babin Bros. Furnishing Goods Co.	10.00
Adolph Glaser & Co.	10.00
Total	\$1,601.75

The following donations were received:
R. Hartman & Co., two sacks lentils;
F. R. Chamberlain & Co., 10 sacks rolled oats.

HANDSOME GIFTS FROM KAISER.

Samoa Commissioner Receives Them
Under Recent Congressional Act.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The recent
passage by Congress of the act authorizing
officials of this government to receive
gifts from foreign governments enables
the state department to send to their desti-
nation three handsome presents bestowed
by Emperor William of Germany, which
have been held at the department in the
absence of the above mentioned authori-
zation.

The presents are for Commander James
M. Miller, Surgeon Oliver D. Norton and
Edward V. Morgan, members of the com-
mission which was sent out to the Samoa
islands several years ago.

Commander Miller's gift is a splendid
gold chronometer, bearing a fine bas-relief
of the Emperor's head in profile in light
yellow gold and the Prussian coat of arms
delicately embossed. The chain is of gold
in thick links. Surgeon Norton received
an unusually fine pair of marine binoculars,
and Mr. Morgan, who was secretary of
the commission, a silver writing set, both
gifts being marked with the imperial crest.

STONE PRAISES DE ARMOND.

Former Governor Is Glad Congressman
Has Sent Senatorial Race.

MEXICO, Mo., March 15.—Former Gov.
Stone spoke here tonight. Before he began
his address he was asked what he thought
of the withdrawal of Congressman De
Armond from the race for senator.

He said: "De Armond is a splendid man
and would make an excellent senator, but
from a personal point of view, I am glad he
withdrew. I shall continue to make the
canvass as if he had not withdrawn. I
shall canvass the entire state in the interest
of the Democracy."

EMIGRANTS TO PASS MUSTER.

Steamship Companies Tie of Carrying
Them Back.

BERLIN, March 15.—The North German
Lloyd and the Hamburg-American steam-
ship companies have had so much expense
in returning emigrants from the United
States who have been excluded under the
American immigration laws that they have
now entered into an arrangement with the
Prussian railway authorities under which
the latter agree to return transportation to
Germany from Austria and Russia who fail
to meet certain requirements.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY!

Is offered to parties just starting housekeeping by our special 3 and 4-room flat offer this week, and to those who are already house-keeping and require new furnishings to beautify their home, this week will surpass all of our previous efforts to give our patrons the greatest bargains ever offered. Our easy payment method makes it easy for all to enjoy a comfortable home. Credit freely given for the asking and OUR MATCHLESS PRICES SHOULD BE THE MEANS OF GAINING YOUR PATRONAGE.

CASH CREDIT 3 Rooms Furnished Complete, \$86.00 \$8.00 Cash—Balance Easy Payments. **CASH CREDIT** 4 Rooms Furnished Complete, \$107.00 \$10.00 Cash—Balance Easy Payments.



Beautiful Sideboard, well made and finished..... **\$8.69**



5-piece Parlor Suit, mahogany finished frame, assorted coverings..... **\$14.98**



This beautiful Jardiniere Stand, worth 75c; special this week..... **19c**



Bedroom Suite, well made and finished, handsomely carved..... **\$16.75**



China Closet—nice, well finished..... **\$9.98**



Iron Beds— all sizes..... **\$1.49**



Extension Table, 42x42 top, 6 ft. long, well finished..... **\$3.98**



Cobbler Seat, like cut..... **\$1.49**



Cane Seat Chair—like cut..... **55c**



Odd Dresser, like cut, well finished..... **\$5.98**



Mantel Fold—like cut, well finished..... **\$9.98**



3-piece Parlor Suit, mahogany finished frame—velour cov-ering..... **\$9.88**



Kitchen Cabinet and Table..... **\$1.98**



Upright Folding Bed, like cut, well finished..... **\$17.48**



Ladies' Writing Desk, like cut, well finished..... **\$3.79**



Chiffonier, like cut, 5 drawers..... **\$3.89**



Couch, well made and finished, covered in velour..... **\$5.98**

CARPET DEPARTMENT.

INGRAIN CARPETS.	ROOM-SIZE RUGS.	BRUSSELS CARPETS.
Good Ingrain Carpet, per yard..... 23c	Good Ingrain Rugs, 9x12..... \$3.98	Good Tapestry Brussels Carpet, per yd 39c
Better grade Ingrain Carpet, per yard 30c	Better grade Ingrain Rugs, 9x12..... \$6.89	Better grade Tapestry Brussels Carpet 47c
No. 1 grade Ingrain Carpet, per yd..... 53c	Brussels Rugs, 9x13..... \$12.85	Extra heavy Brussels Carpet, per yard 69c

A HANDSOME RUG ABSOLUTELY FREE WITH EVERY CARPET SOLD THIS WEEK.

We Sell Goods Outside of City for

CASH CREDIT

Write for Illustrated Catalogue. Mailed Free.

1111
1113
OLIVE ST.

PHOENIX FURNITURE CO.

1111
1113
OLIVE ST.

WITTE KNOWN IN BERLIN.

Formerly Connected With a German Telegraph Company.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.
(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.)
COLOGNE, March 15.—The Frankfurter Zeitung, referring to Emil Witte, the in-
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where he lived for a considerable period
without regular work or occupation.
After severing his connection with Reuter's
Telegram Co. he became involved in a
law suit with that association, in which he
was charged with attempting to extort money
from the company. The general impression
at that time was that Witte was a man
of great ability and was affected by misery
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It is denied in official circles that any
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SELLING OUT O. A. Field Piano Co.

We have the entire stock of
the O. A. Field Piano Co. to
dispose of, and as long as the
goods last we are going to offer
such bargains as the following.
Something different every day,
so come early and get your
choice.

Miscellaneous	Good used upright and square pianos for practical purposes..... \$25 to \$100
ORGANS	Quite a number in good repair..... \$10 to \$50
SYMPHONY	Self-Playing Organ, oak case; price \$200.00, lot of music..... \$115.00
WINDSOR	Mahogany upright; Field's price \$200.00..... \$200.00
M. SCHULTZ	Extra fancy, walnut case, nearly new..... \$215.00
SCHAFF	Five \$50.00 each; can not be told from new..... \$245.00
KRELL	Mahogany upright; perfectly new..... \$285.00
CHICKERING	BABY GRAND mahogany; new price \$300.00, our price for one as good as ever it was..... \$650.00
PIANO PLAYERS	The Simplex—we have several with this stock; new price \$250. The easiest operated on the market; an odd style, with fine lot of music; walnut case..... \$200.00
VOSE	Several elegant bargains in their very latest styles.

JESSE FRENCH
PIANO AND ORGAN CO.
1108 OLIVE STREET

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

What Ten Cents Will Do.

In order to secure large additions to our list, having discontinued the sending of sample copies, we will send **TEN CENTS** worth of books to those who send us **TEN CENTS**. During this time we know that thousands will become interested in the publication that they will gladly receive. **TEN CENTS** worth of books is now a paid circulation of nearly half a million subscribers. It is a 24 PAGE MAGAZINE, and not crowded to the limit with advertising. During the period named, for the small sum of Ten Cents, you will secure this splendid Reading Matter.

8 to 12 CHARMING NOVELS AND SERIALS

by Writers of World Wide Repute.

15 or More NOVELLETES AND ROMANCES

by Popular Authors.

100 SPLENDID AND GREATLY INTERESTING STORIES AND SKETCHES.

250 or More HUMOROUS, INTERESTING AND VALUABLE SHORT SKETCHES.

1000 or More Helps and Hints for Father, Mother, Sister and Brother.

We shall treat our subscribers to a Great Literary Feast and among the Serials and Stories to be printed are the following:

ALONE IN THE WORLD,

By May Agnes Shelton.

Author of Clifton, Pride and Passion, etc.

A BRIDE OF A DAY,

THE MYSTERY OF WINIFRED LEIGH.

A POOR GIRL'S HISTORY,

By Mary Reed Crowell.

THE FARMER'S SWEETHEART,

or, the Ghost of the Haunted Mill.

By Col. Francis Ingram.

A LOVER'S QUARREL,

By Julia Schuyler.

A PIECE OF HER MIND,

By Marion Harland.

HER GREAT SUCCESS,

By Abbie C. McKee.

IF SHE COULD WIN HIM BACK,

By Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

PICNIC DELIGHTS,

By a Parson's Daughter.

A COMEDY OF LOVE,

By J. H. Connolly.

And many others. We shall begin to publish at a very early date a series of articles showing

HOW WOMEN CAN EARN MONEY AT HOME,

by a well-known writer.

The Biggest Ten Cents worth of Entertainment, Recreation and Fun ever offered. Bear in mind

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SPRING FAMOUS OPENING

BROADWAY & MORGAN.

SOUVENIRS FREE.

To every lady visitor tomorrow we will present, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M., an elegant and useful souvenir.

THE New and Greater Famous of the future makes its bow to the people of St. Louis tomorrow morning, when occurs our Grand Spring Opening, to which the friends and patrons of Famous and the public in general are cordially invited. We believe it will be on the most lavish scale ever attempted by any house in St. Louis. Twenty-eight years ago this business was founded, occupying floor space of 982 square feet—today our floor space exceeds 105,000 square feet, over one hundred times greater than when this business was first established. Famous' gradual and successful growth to its present immense volume is due chiefly to the principles on which it was founded and which have been strictly adhered to throughout all these years, namely: To accord universal courteous treatment to all its patrons—to sell nothing but dependable and reliable merchandise at the lowest possible price obtainable anywhere—to give absolute satisfaction in every instance, or stand ready to refund the money promptly when purchases fail to please—and these same principles will govern our future career.

By the establishment of numerous additional pneumatic tube stations and delivery wagons we are prepared to give more prompt and effective service than ever. The new departments containing Silks, Wool and Wash Dress Goods, Linens, Linings and Domestic are ready with as thoroughly selected stocks as can be found in the city. Every place is broad new, made for the Spring and Summer season of 1902—bought under most favorable conditions. With these newly added departments Famous stands today a complete head to foot outfitting establishment for men, woman and child.

To make Monday the Greatest Business Day in our history we have placed prices on every item enumerated below either at cost or under. From a moneyed standpoint it is to be an unprofitable day for us, but we propose to pack this house as never before—therefore, read this ad thoroughly. Depend upon every item being A BIG MONEY-SAVER, and that you will find articles and values exactly as represented. COME AND SHARE IN THESE SOUVENIR OFFERINGS.

Opening Sale of SILKS AND DRESS GOODS

AT SOUVENIR PRICES.

A sumptuous and charming collection of the newest weaves, designs, colorings and effects in the most desirable materials—positively this season's goods—not an old piece in the enormous gathering—all at prices that cannot be touched by any house in St. Louis. Don't miss getting your full share of these.

The New Silks.

65 pieces of 20-inch China Silks—40 different shades to select from—full 80c value—**29c**
Sourvenir Price
80 pieces 19-inch All-Silk Colored Taffetas—An elegant range of colorings—full 80c value—**45c**
Sourvenir Price
60 pieces of high-class Novelties—New designs, new colorings—full 75c value—**50c**
Sourvenir Price
10 pieces of 19-inch Black Guaranteed Taffeta—The guarantee woven in every yard, which means it is warranted not to break or cut—we stand back of every yard sold—never offered under 75c—**55c**
Sourvenir Price
35 pieces 24-inch All-Silk Grape de Chene—35 distinct shades—beautiful soft fabric—**69c**
Sourvenir Price
20 pieces 44-inch Black Silk Grenadines—In stripes and dainty figures—full 75c value—**63c**
Sourvenir Price
Foulards in Great Variety—1902 spring styles and colorings—
25 values—Sourvenir Price.....10c
30 values—Sourvenir Price.....25c
45c values—Sourvenir Price.....45c
85c values—Sourvenir Price.....85c

Colored Dress Goods.

50 pieces 36-inch Novelty Poplins—A complete line—every new shade—full 12c value—**12c**
Sourvenir Price
40 pieces 36-inch Colored Cashmeres—A good range of colorings—full 17c value—**17c**
Sourvenir Price
65 pieces 36-inch All-Wool Henriettes—Every conceivable color—full 50c value—**35c**
Sourvenir Price
55 pieces 45-inch Colored Storm Serges—In all the new shades—warranted strictly all wool—**45c**
Sourvenir Price
35 pieces 45-inch All-Wool Granite Suits—A exceptionally handsome fabric—in all the popular shades—full 75c value—Sourvenir Price—**57c**
80 pieces All-Wool Silk Stripe French Challies—A grand display of new designs and colorings—full 80c value—Sourvenir Price—**40c**

Black Dress Goods.

35 pieces 42-inch All-Wool Jacquards Suits—In very neat designs—full 85c value—**25c**
Sourvenir Price
10 pieces 50-inch All-Wool Venetian Suits—A good wearing fabric—full 85c value—**59c**
Sourvenir Price
An elegant 50-inch Twill Back All-Wool Broad cloth—full 1.00 value—**73c**
Sourvenir Price

New Linings.

125 pieces Wood's Lining Cambric—The best made—Sourvenir Price.....30c
100 pieces Percales—Every shade on the card—full 1.00 value—**12c**
Sourvenir Price
85 pieces of Mercerized Satens—An elegant assortment of colorings—full 85c value—**15c**
Sourvenir Price

Opening Display of Ladies' Fine Millinery

The Millinery Department, now located in luxurious splendor on the third floor, is indeed a vision of loveliness. The decorations are in green and gold. Large selling space and plenty of sunlight add greatly to the pleasant surroundings. Many original designs as well as the latest Parisian and European designs will be shown tomorrow in elaborate profusion. The exhibit will prove interesting. Come and view the pretty things.

To make these opening days—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday— eclipse all previous efforts, we have decided to sell much under cost of original creations of such well-known artists as Mrs. Foyt, Mrs. Tule, Mrs. Virot, Misson Lewis, Caroline Rehn, Mrs. Rose, Miss Faulkner, Miss Cora and Miss Lewis. These hats that cost us to import \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50—Your choice for—**12.50**

To appreciate the importance of this offering it is necessary to see them—every one is a masterpiece.

100 Trimmed Hats—Made of chiffon, hair braids and straw—beautifully trimmed with flowers, collage, velvet ribbons and ornaments—every hat is hand-made and worth \$3.00—Monday, Sourvenir Price—**3.00**

Flowers and Foliage

American Beauty Roses—In full bloom, with foliage—all the latest tints—pink, red, white and black—shades—also French roses—nine large leaves to the bunch—branded in pompon effects—choice—**5c**
Parisian Crushed Roses—3 in a bunch—in this season's correct colorings—these are imported flowers and worth 10c—choice, per bunch—**10c**

Laces and Embroideries.

Tomorrow we will show for the first time a magnificent collection of real laces, imported by us for this special occasion. To stimulate active selling, we have marked them to sell at 33 to 50 per cent below their real value—it is an opportunity not to be missed. The showing comprises beautiful creations in Real Duchesse—Real Point Laces, Real Arabian Laces, Real Point d'Esprit—Hand Crochet and Real Renaissance.

Real Renaissance Galloons—worth \$2.50 to \$3.00 per yard—Sourvenir Price, \$1.50 to—**5.50**
Real Arabian Collars—worth \$8.00 to \$10.00 each—Sourvenir Price, \$3.00 to—**9.50**
Real Duchesse Collars and Flounces—worth \$15 to \$20 each—Sourvenir Price, \$5 to—**35.00**
Cotton Terchen Laces—180 pieces—many new patterns—up to 4 1/2 inches wide—worth 40 and 50 yard—Sourvenir Price—**2c**
Cotton Medici Laces—880 pieces—some insertings to match the edges—widths up to 5 inches—worth 8c and 10c per yard—Sourvenir Price—**4c**

Pointe d'Esprit Ties—with Duchesse and Point Lace ends—worth \$3.50 to \$4.00 each—Sourvenir Price, \$1.50 to—**7.50**
Renaissance Lace Robes—Pointe d'Esprit, with velvet and applique effects—worth \$30 to \$50—Sourvenir Price, \$15 to—**35.00**
Real Duchesse and Pointe Flouncings—worth \$4 to \$15 per yard—Sourvenir Price, \$1.50 to—**12.50**
Embroideries—a lot of dainty Hamburg and Nainsook Edgings, in blind and English open work—values up to \$5—Sourvenir Price—**5c**
Hamburg Skirt Flouncings—up to 6 inches wide—fast edge work—in blind and English open effects—worth 10c to 15c per yard—Sourvenir Price—**8c**

Hosiery & Underwear

Ladies' Imported Hose—fine gauge cotton—Louis Hermandorf, regular made—double sole—extra high spliced heel and toe—worth 15c—Sourvenir Price—**15c**
Children's and Misses' Black Cotton Hose—wide or narrow rib—every pair warranted fast and stainless—full regular made—double sole, heel and toe—always 25c pair—Sourvenir Price—**19c**
Ladies' Imported Cotton Hose—Hermendorf black, with white Maco split sole—summer weight—full regular made—double sole—spliced heel and toe—worth 25c pair—**25c**
Ladies' Imported Lisle Thread Hose—fancy colors—with drop stitch—full regular made—worth 30c pair—Sourvenir Price—**35c**
Ladies' Pure White Mercerized Lisle Thread—worth 15c—Sourvenir Price—**12c**
Ladies' Ecru Vests—extra size—taped at neck and arms—worth 15c—Sourvenir Price—**12c**
Vests—low neck—no sleeves—lace trimmed and silk ribbon—worth 25c—Sourvenir Price—**19c**
Ladies' White Lisle Thread Vests—Richelleu rib—low neck—no sleeves—beautifully lace trimmed and silk ribbon at neck and arms—worth 25c—Sourvenir Price—**25c**

Canaries

Genuine Hartz Mountain Male Canaries, young and ready to sing—Sourvenir Price—**2.19**
With brass color cage size—**2.89**
Bird Cages—solid brass complete with perches, swings and seed cups.
12x12-inch base—**75c**
12x14x14-inch base—**95c**
12x14x14-inch base—**1.25**
12x14x14-inch base—**1.48**
Bird Cage Springs—**3c**
Bird Seed Cups—**3c**
Bird Baths—**3c**
Bird Cage Brackets—**7c**
Bird Seed—extra fine quality—per package—**10c**

Men's Furnishings.

Men's All-Silk Garters—the Boston brand—each pair at 40c—Sourvenir Price—**25c**
Men's Suspenders—genuine President make—in plain and fancy webbing—always 50c—Sourvenir Price—**35c**
Men's Imported Half Hose—fast black Hermendorf dye—full regular made—high-spliced heel—regularly sold for 25c—Sourvenir Price—**13c**
Men's All-Linen Handkerchiefs—Pure white and hemstitched—full size—worth 25c—Sourvenir Price—**15c**
Men's Shield Bows—silk and satin, with covered shield and patent fasteners—worth 25c—Sourvenir Price—**10c**
Men's Undershirts and Drawers—Imported balbriggan—long and short sleeves—drawers taped—worth 75c—Sourvenir Price—**39c**
Men's Dress Kid Gloves—the well known Perrins make—all the new spring styles in a neat and brown—worth 1.50—Sourvenir Price—**1.00**

Potted Palms and Flowers.

Here's an opportunity to beautify the home at little cost. With Easter so close at hand, and at these souvenir prices, there'll surely be doings in the Basement tomorrow.

Natural Prepared Palms—already potted—with 3 leaves—worth 25c—Sourvenir Price—**8c**
Easter Lilies—made of French crimped paper—long wire stem and wired pot—very pretty—single flower—**5c**

Three-Leaf Natural Prepared Palms—extra large stems and leaves—already potted—worth 35c—Sourvenir Price—**18c**
Four-Leaf Natural Prepared Palms—extra large leaves—already potted—worth 45c—Sourvenir Price—**25c**
Five-Leaf Natural Prepared Palms—extra large leaves—already potted—worth 55c—Sourvenir Price—**35c**

7-inch Jardinieres—glazed 5 1/2 inch—assorted dines—new shapes—Sourvenir Price—**10c**
8-inch Jardinieres—25 shapes—most decorative—new worth under 50c—Sourvenir Price—**25c**

BOYS' CLOTHING.

A few of the remarkable values that we offer in our Great Boys' Department Opening Day—

50c Knee Pants—Nearly every mother is acquainted with the grand line of 50c Knee Pants sold by Famous—Monday we will sell 1000 pairs of the choicest Spring patterns, including blue and black chevrons—at the Sourvenir Price of—**25c**
(Not more than 2 pairs to a customer)
Boys' Knee Suits—Norfolk Suits (like cut)—ages 4 to 12 years—Vests and Sailor Suits—ages 3 to 8 years—double breasted knee suits—ages 7 to 15 years—50 of our choicest 4.00 suits—Sourvenir Price—**2.15**
Boys' Waists—Ages 4 to 10 years—in fine Percales—bright patterns—Byron collars or neck bands—40c values—Sourvenir Price—**17c**
Boys' Shirts—Neck size 12 to 14 1/2—fine of fine quality madras—bright stripes—detachable cuffs to match—30 dozen—Sourvenir Price—**29c**



Wash Fabrics, Linens and Domestic.

Over 200 feet of shelf room devoted to these departments—located on our first floor—filled with all that is new, choice, desirable and dependable. An enormous variety to select from at prices which you will agree are below any ever named in this city on goods of equal merit.

Housekeeping Linens. Complete lines of German, Scotch and Irish makes—all widths. Damasks from 12c to \$2.00 yard. All size Napkins—from 10c to \$2.00 dozen. Towels, separate cloths—sets, etc.

15c Hemmed Huck Towels, 18x34 inch—extra weight—each—**9c**
25c Hemmed Huck Towels, 24x40 inch—extra weight—each—**17c**
30c Knotted Fringe, Huck or Damask Towels—24x40 to 28x40; a big 30c value—each—**19c**
Extra Weight, Linen Finish Crash Toweling, like Russia Crash; worth—**7c**
DAMASK—1 case Unbleached Damask; 60 inches wide; half linen; worth 50c yard; at—**19c**
Bleached Damask, 22 inches wide; fine satin finish; 10 new patterns to select from; an extraordinary 30c value; tomorrow, while one case lasts you can select at (yard)—**53c**
NAPKINS—100 dozen 4 Napkins; pure flax, fine satin finish; 22 inch square; \$2.00 dozen at—**1.05**

WASH FABRICS. Everything from a pretty 3c Lawn to Handsome Silken Fabrics at 80c a yard. Note the following:
Fine Dimities and Batiste at 5c.
Fabrics you'll frankly admit you have never seen before below 10c yard—often times more—Sheer, Beautiful Cloth—every color—Floral and Stripe Effects—dots and the newest medallion and floral patterns, you can pick from hundreds of pieces.
20c Wash Goods at 10c Yard.
For your selection, thousands of pieces of Foreign Dimities, Sheer, Elegant Batistes, Pointed Jacquets, Striped Madras, Mercerized Stripes, Persian Llama Cloth, in all the newest shades, including solid colors, blacks on white, and linens, stripes, figures, medallion and floral effects; goods sold regularly at 20c and many at 30c; tomorrow only, at the unheard-of price (per yard)—**10c**
49c Imported Silk Spot Batiste, at 23c Yard.
Just 75 pieces in this lot, regular 60c goods, occasionally sold as low as 40c, but never before has this low mark been reached—Foreign Goods, very sheer, exquisite Medallion, Floral Patterns, Plain Colors and all the latest styles; you can pick from hundreds of pieces of these by all means—Sourvenir Price (per yard)—**23c**
75c Embroidered Paris Swiss, 39c Yard.
Not an imitation, but the real Paris Swiss—and the most exquisite creations ever exhibited—beautiful designs of Embroidery, Scotch, Foreign Goods, very sheer. Embroidered in self and contrasting colors—pink, blue, Nile, drab, red, rose, cardinal, white, black, etc. etc. etc. unnecessary to talk value to you; you all know them as 75c goods—not less—come to finish, and get a supply—Sourvenir Price (per yard)—**39c**

White Goods. 75c Standard India Linens, a standard 10c quality; Sourvenir Price (yard)—**4c**
100 pieces Fine Fancy Lace Stripe White Linens; good 12 1/2c kind at—**7c**
50 pieces Persian Lawns, very sheer and serviceable; 10c quality at—**10c**
30 pieces 4-inch Sheer, Pretty Paris Lawns; cheap at 25c (yard)—**14c**

Domestics. 3 cases Standard 5c Prints, spring styles; light, dark and medium—**3c**
200 pieces Bleached Muslin, yard wide; good as Fruit of Loom; worth—**5c**
10,000 yards Mill Ends of fine Cambric Muslin; yard wide; worth 12 1/2c at—**7c**
3000 yards Standard 12 1/2c Percales full yard wide; effective spring styles—**6c**
50 dozen Pillow Cases, 42x36 inches; 2-inch hem; good, serviceable muslin; worth 12c each; at—**8c**
Mill Ends of Fine 10c Batiste, 2 to 10 yard lengths; this season's style—**3c**

Men's Spring Clothing.

Spring Top Coats—In tan-colored English Covert Cloths—lined throughout with pure silk—length of coat, 33 inches—sleeves finished with cuffs—tailoring throughout is of the highest character—they are jaunty, well-looking coats—worth regularly \$18.00; Sourvenir Price, Monday only—**11.00**

Men's Suits—200 fine Black Suits—made of guaranteed pure wool, 18 oz. (Waukegan Mill), clay washed—in single or double-breasted—each style—every seam stitched with silk—coats have satin under collars and satin piping—regular value of these suits is \$12.50—Sourvenir Price—**6.75**

Men's Pants—500 pairs good, substantial cassimere pants—in neat gray hairline—very latest fashion and sold regularly at \$1.50—Sourvenir Price, Monday only—**1.00**



DINNER SETS. 100 Dinner Sets in green and pink decoration—pure white body—fancy edged plates—will set table for 12 persons—worth \$7.50—Sourvenir Price—**3.98**

LADIES' 8-STRAP SANDALS (like cut) patent leather and vicil kid—hand turned—French heels—all sizes—\$2.50 values—Sourvenir Price—**\$1.65**



Jewelry. A line of new and stylish Rhinestone Brooches—gold and silver mountings—sunburst effects—regular 25c values—Sourvenir Price—**19c**

Thimbles. Sterling Silver Thimbles—all sizes—each one stamped and warranted—regular 25c values—Sourvenir Price—**9c**

Ladies' Colonial Slippers. Vicil Kid with patent leather tongue—gilt buckles—hand turned—kid lined—French heels—size 3 1/2 to 7—\$1.50 values—Sourvenir Price—**1.15**

Misses' and Children's Shoes. Vicil kid—lace style—patent leather tips—medium width—light extension soles—silk stitched—spring heels—size 3 1/2 to 11—D and E widths—\$1.25 values—Sourvenir Price—**1.00**

Low Back—size 11 1/2 to 12—\$1.25 values—Sourvenir Price—**1.00**



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SINGLE TAX DEAL
PUT IN PRACTICE
GEORGE J. GOULD
ON WORLD'S FAIR

Fairhope, Ala., Run on That New York Should Lead in the State Exhibits.

EVERY SOUL IS CONTENTED FULLY \$500,000 IS NEEDED

IS MEANT TO TEST HENRY EXPOSITION PRESENTS GREAT OPPORTUNITY TO EMPIRE GEORGE'S PLAN.

No Matter How Many Improvements a Renter Puts on His Real Estate His Rent Is Not Raised.

NEW ORLEANS, March 15.—J. Dellinger, one of the members of the committee of Fairhope, Ala., the only single tax community, is in New Orleans on a business trip, and talked most interestingly of the settlement.

"Fairhope," he said, "is on the eastern shore of Mobile bay and about fifteen miles from Mobile. It has a population of about 200 and every soul in the community is contented. The town is run as a joint stock company and is capitalized at \$500,000. The idea which gave birth to it was not to make money, but to test the efficiency of Henry George's single tax plan. The test has been a success in every way. There are no rich men in Fairhope, but there is none poverty stricken."

"The Fairhope company owns 1200 acres. When it was organized and the land bought the joint stock company plan was adopted as the only method to secure the operation of the single tax theory. The company owns these 1200 acres and leases its land to any applicant of satisfactory personality. The rental charged is based solely on the value of the land and not on the value of the improvements. The land is given for ninety-nine years, so that the renters have a foothold on the land, and no hesitancy about improving the property."

"The Fairhope company pays all taxes out of the rents, except the taxes on money and credits. This plan makes the land values bear all the burden of taxation, and realizes the principle of Henry George. No matter how many improvements a renter puts on the land he cannot get a higher rent. Suppose you buy a seat in the theater. You pay a stipulated price for the seat. Suppose you do not charge you any more, whether you wear clothing or jewelry valued at a million dollars or attend in the finest attire. After you purchase the seat, it makes no difference how much you wear and all you get is a difference in the seat. Just so with the land. The land is worth no more with a house on it than before the house was built. There are other causes for an advance in its value."

"Fairhope owns all its franchises. It owns the town wharf, which is the source of considerable revenue, but it is owned without a dollar. Instead of paying for the material and labor in money, it issued certificates entitling the holders to the wharf after its completion in proportion to the certificates they had received. These certificates have been redeemed already, and the company has drilled a public well and bought steamships, which place between Fairhope and Mobile on the same plan. As the well is paid for, the water will be free."

ATTRACTIVE SCHOOLS
Berlin Will Use Beautiful Decorations Instead of the Cardboards Now Hanging on the Walls.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch. (Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.) BERLIN, March 15.—The elementary school committee of the Berlin municipality is about to begin a new departure in the way of ornamenting the class rooms for the children.

Instead of the instructive but very dry pictures be hung on the walls, the committee has decided to use illustrations of the various races of mankind, which have hitherto been the stock in trade of all pedantic school teachers. The idea is to gradually to decorate the walls with frescoes which will be real works of art, and which will not only be instructive to the children, but will also be a source of pride to the schoolmaster's point of view, but will be a grand thing to the eyes of the children in art, accustoming them to look upon and admire color and beautiful outline. Historical scenes, beautiful landscapes, chiefly from the best known districts of Germany, will be the subjects of the frescoes, which will take the place of the cardboards which now hang about the rooms.

SECOND ADVENTISTS MOVING
Many Leaving Germany for South Russia, Where They Believe Christ Is Soon to Appear.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch. (Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.) BERLIN, March 15.—In the valleys south of Stuttgart known as the Swabian country, owing to the frenzied preaching of the Second Adventists, many farmers and inhabitants have declared their intention of leaving their homes and starting out to await the second coming of Christ.

Some have sold their houses, farms and stock, others have given away all their possessions. The advance guard left Wurtemberg about ten days ago for the Caucasus, where the second coming is expected. There is a division of opinion among the leaders as to the exact spot where the second advent will take place, but all are united in believing it somewhere in south Russia, and that the time is near at hand, as they believe the end of the world will follow immediately.

ROMANCE OF A PEASANT GIRL
Kindness to a French Prisoner Rewarded Thirty Years Afterward by a Gift of \$2,000,000.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch. (Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.) BERLIN, March 15.—Frau Ehrenburg, the wife of a day laborer near Bonn, has fallen heir to \$2,000,000. When she was a girl some French prisoners were quartered at her father's home during the French war of 1810. One was a young lieutenant of infantry, blue eyed and fair skinned, though very poor, was handsome, and the young Frenchman was very kind to her.

At the conclusion of peace the officer left the older girl, unable to endure her lover's absence, followed him to France. Touched by her devotion, he married her in spite of the opposition of his father, who was a peasant himself with a franc. His wife died in a few years, and the father, relenting and being shortly after his death, left her a considerable fortune. The other day the officer died, and his estate was divided equally between his wife and her sister. The Frenchman's estate was divided equally between his wife and her sister. The Frenchman's estate was divided equally between his wife and her sister.

THE SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH offers a series of prizes for the best essays on the subject, "How can a boy or girl best contribute by home work, to the beautifying of St. Louis?" The subject should be treated from the practical standpoint of beautifying the home by cultivating gardens, trees, vines, etc.

School Children:

THE SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH offers a series of prizes for the best essays on the subject, "How can a boy or girl best contribute by home work, to the beautifying of St. Louis?" The subject should be treated from the practical standpoint of beautifying the home by cultivating gardens, trees, vines, etc.

A prize of one dollar will be given for the best essay of those contributed by the children of each school and for the three best essays of all the schools sent to the Sunday Post-Dispatch, a first prize of a twenty dollar gold piece, a second prize of a ten dollar gold piece and a third prize of a five dollar gold piece. Limit the essay to 300 words.

The plan is to have the principal of each school or a committee selected by him, determine which of those written by the pupils of his school is the best essay on this subject, considering primarily originality and practicability of the ideas contained in the essay, and next the style of the essay—clearness, force, good English, etc.

The prize for the school essay will be awarded on the decision of the principal. The prize essay of each school must be sent to the Sunday Post-Dispatch not later than April 13 to compete for the general prizes, which will be awarded by a carefully selected committee.

THREE other prizes of \$20, \$10 and \$5 in gold will be given the child who makes the prettiest garden in the home front or back yard. Girls and boys under sixteen years old may enter in this contest. A committee of the Engelman Botanical Society will supervise the inspection of the gardens and has formulated the following conditions:

All contestants must be under 16 years of age at the time the award is made. Prizes will be awarded for the greatest improvement, taking into consideration only the work done during the present spring and summer. The intention is to give the greatest inducements where there is the greatest opportunity for improvement.

All work must be done by the child who enters the contest, assisted only by members of his family.

No expense must be incurred for labor, except for the first preparation of the ground for the seeds or plants.

Awards will be made about the middle of September.

Fill out the following form and send it to the Sunday Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

HEREBY announce my intention to make my home yard more beautiful. I desire to enter the Sunday Post-Dispatch contest.

Name.....
Age.....
Street.....
House Number.....

CATTLE BUYERS FOR TEXAS STEERS
EAGER DEMAND FOR TWO-YEAR-OLDS IS NOTED.

WANTED IN THE NORTHWEST ON FAMOUS WHITE HOUSE LOT.
At Least 50,000 Have Been Contracted For at Prices That Range From \$22 to \$24 Each.

PORT WORTH, Tex., March 15.—The cattle buyers from the Northwest are here, and they are hungry for Texas 2-year-olds. The Spurs brought 24, and the O. Xs 23. John McElroy of Midland sold to Harris Conrad, John of Dakota, 6000 Texas. He also sold 2000 to Clay, Robinson & Co. of Chicago. They brought \$22.50. McElroy sold 1000 to W. M. of Fort Worth. He sold 1000 to W. M. of Fort Worth. He sold 1000 to W. M. of Fort Worth.

THE YOUNGSTERS HAVE "KEET" EGGS, WHICH ARE GOOD IN GAME OF "PICKING."

POST-DISPATCH BUREAU, 1245 Pennsylvania Avenue, Special to the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The Easter Monday egg rolling at the White Lot back of the White House this year will be unique in the history of the sport. All the Roosevelt youngsters and their companions will participate. Such an attraction at the great outdoor festival has not been known since the practice began many years ago.

In itself, this is a wonderful event. All the children of the city crowd the beautiful lawns, rolling eggs down the slopes and then scrambling after them, for the occasion. The Roosevelt youngsters and their companions will participate. Such an attraction at the great outdoor festival has not been known since the practice began many years ago.

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He Says They Exist Only in Sultan's Mind.

YET HE'S CONDEMNED TO DIE

HAS FLED AND IS NOW LIVING IN PARIS.

Is the Brother-in-Law of Abdul Hamid, but Is Altogether too Progressive to Please the Head of the Ottoman Empire.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch. CONSTANTINOPLE, March 15.—Mahmud Pasha, brother-in-law of the Sultan and for years the most daring and picturesque rebel within the domains of the "Unspeaking Turk," has been sentenced to death.

He is now in Paris, whither emissaries have been sent from the Sultan to promise him pardon if he will return. He will scarcely listen to these agents, for he has had long experience with the Sultan and knows that his promises in such cases are made merely to be broken.

The present Ormand Pasha would convey a sufficient warning to Mahmud, if he needed it, against the treachery of the Sultan. Ormand Pasha had fled to Cairo, was induced to return to Constantinople by the most solemn assurances that he would be pardoned.

No sooner had he arrived here than he was arrested and his position was changed into prison. He has just been sentenced to life imprisonment, but this is a fate which, considering the methods employed in the Sultan's prisons, would generally be considered worse than death.

Mahmud Pasha, as brother-in-law of the Sultan, has long enjoyed all the disadvantages which so near a relationship to such a monarch entails. He is only the "Young Turk" or revolutionary movement, yet the husband of the Sultan's sister, he has taken considerable agency in the past of Mahmud to remain alive so long as he has.

Repeatedly banished from the kingdom, Mahmud Pasha has been exiled to various parts of Turkey, accused of shocking crimes, he has been twice in prison, and he has been the victim of the angry despot of the Bosphorus could devise.

The present crisis, like the previous ones in which Mahmud has somewhat uncomfortably figured, is political in character. Mahmud Pasha is a man of the old school, and he knows that the commander of the faithful should be expelled from the peninsula. But there came a check here. Italy declined to comply.

Then Mahmud, discredited though he was, decided that after all he would be safe in France. He fled, and he is now in Paris, where he is being sheltered before and went to Paris.

There he was joined by his wife, Fatma, and his sons and other prominent Turkish fugitives with organizing a conspiracy to overthrow him.

The case of Mahmud was taken up first and foremost by the French government. It was determined to issue a warrant for Mahmud's arrest and to try him in France. Mahmud was condemned to death.

But Mahmud's latest flight from Turkey previous to the present one occurred in 1897, when he fled to France, and he was accompanied by his two faithful sons, took refuge in London, and then fled to Paris. He was accompanied by his two faithful sons, took refuge in London, and then fled to Paris.

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ZOLA UNFOLDS
HIS CRIMES
IN THE FASHION CLUB

"What Right Have You to Meddle in Philosophy?"

SPEND YOUR TIME IN GOSSIP

YOU KNOW NOTHING ABOUT LITERATURE OR POLITICS.

It Is a Mere Accident of Birth That You Are Not Factory Girls or Dry Goods Saleswomen—You Grovel to Get On.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch. (Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, March 15.—Emil Zola's debut as a lecturer in the sensation of the hour in Paris.

He was invited to deliver a series of three lectures before an exceedingly aristocratic women's literary and political club. At the very beginning he told his "smart" rustling hearers that they knew nothing about literature or politics, but were simply possessed of that surface knowledge which society women find useful in daily chit-chat to create an impression of intellectual culture. Then he proceeded to demonstrate that a real understanding of literature or politics required hard work of which such an audience as he saw before him was incapable.

"You pretend to be interested in these questions," M. Zola said, "but really you are not."

"Your days are solely devoted to foolish amusement and useless actions. Interminable toilet-making, afternoon teas, luncheons, dinners, pink teas, so-called literary lectures, receptions, balls and dinners. You spend your time in gossip which is stupid when it is not wicked."

You shrink at the thought of when you have children they are mostly entrusted to mercenary hands.

"You have a tickle in your throat for a social admittance into social circles above your own, and cannot conceal your scornful contempt for people supposedly below your set."

"You reduce your reluctant duty of charity to pious offerings for a few famous institutions."

"This is the sort of life a society woman leads. What right have you to meddle in philosophy, literature and politics?"

It is a mere accident of birth that you are not factory girls or dry goods saleswomen. And were you such, you feel certain that you would have the courage to order honest, laborious misery to blame for your own misfortune."

The audience was stupefied. Several of the members moved today that the invitation be withdrawn for the two remaining lectures, but the majority refused. M. Zola, arguing that such a sincere man as M. Zola should be given freedom of speech, however startling, refused to accept the motion.

He was arrested by the police and taken to the police station. He was released after a few hours, and he is now in Paris, where he is being sheltered before and went to Paris.

There he was joined by his wife, Fatma, and his sons and other prominent Turkish fugitives with organizing a conspiracy to overthrow him.

The case of Mahmud was taken up first and foremost by the French government. It was determined to issue a warrant for Mahmud's arrest and to try him in France. Mahmud was condemned to death.

But Mahmud's latest flight from Turkey previous to the present one occurred in 1897, when he fled to France, and he was accompanied by his two faithful sons, took refuge in London, and then fled to Paris.

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NEEDLE, CAST, RETURNED CAKE

How Edna Ellis Found Lover in Army Work.

**CAPTAIN OF SALVATIONISTS
NOW WIFE OF ONE OF GOTHAM'S
WEALTHY MEN.**

**A Romance of Slum Work and Fresh
Air Missions That Is Sweet and
Pure as the Air Itself.**

By LAVINIA HART.
Follow up! Follow up!
They always refuse to follow the light,
But follow, follow me.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Which is all very
well as far as it goes. But in real life it
does not follow.

Edna May was good to look at in her Sal-
vation Army uniform, but Edna Ellis, who
last week married Henry A. Gould, the
wealthy president of the Gould Rubber Co.,
did more than look pretty in her blue uni-
form. When she gave up rescue work to
marry her aged suitor she left behind her
a record that will live in hundreds of homes
and in hundreds of hearts.

Edna Ellis was a girl of the slums, but
she was a girl of the slums who had been
brought up in a home where the father was
a man of the world and the mother was a
woman of the world. She was a girl who
had been brought up in a home where the
father was a man of the world and the
mother was a woman of the world.

When she was 17 she minded the golden
text of a Bible lesson. "Cast your bread
upon the waters and it shall return to thee
after many days." It was a good text, and
it was a text that she had heard many
times. She was a girl who had been
brought up in a home where the father
was a man of the world and the mother
was a woman of the world.

Cast Her Bread
Upon the Waters.
So Edna Ellis cast her bread upon the
waters in the shape of good deeds and
kindness and all the while she was
waiting for the bread to return to her.

The good she may have done for others
is incalculable. The good she has acquired
from the rebirth of her efforts is written
in her face, in her character and in the
poise which reveals the consciousness of
having done one's best.

When Mr. and Mrs. Gould returned from
a five-day visit to her old home in East
Boston, Mass., they found a letter from
Edna Ellis. It was a letter from a girl
who had been brought up in a home
where the father was a man of the world
and the mother was a woman of the world.

There are people who sneer at the army
of the army, they say, "but some people
sneer at anything. They are the cynics. Others
sneer at anything good. They are the
wicked."

"Nobody who is not in the army can con-
ceive of the good it does. It goes into
places where churches never reach, never
reach. And after all, shouldn't the
religion of God be aggressive? And shouldn't
it be clean and strong and true enough
to penetrate the darkest places with its
light, rather than be dimmed by contact there?"

The method of the army may be crude,
but it is not the cultured classes they strive
to reach. They work for those people who
have no money and no power. They work
for those people who have no money and
no power. They work for those people
who have no money and no power.

The religion of the army is a practical
religion. It is a religion that is based
on the washing of dishes, the caring
for babies, the cooking of food, and the
greatest of all, the caring for the souls
of men and women, regardless of
color, race, or religion.

The Remembrance of a
Fresh Air Visit.
They are glad of the visits of the army
girls and the workers. They listen to their
bright promises, enjoy their singing, agree
that their environment is appalling, but
there's another chance for them. They
laugh at you, and their laughter chills
you, it is so hard and so hopeless.

There are brighter spots than these,
but they are not the ones that the army
girls are looking for. They are looking
for the ones that are the most dark and
the most hopeless. They are looking for
the ones that are the most dark and
the most hopeless.

AWFUL RESULTS OF EPILEPSY OR FITS

**A Remarkable Discovery Has Been
Made Whereby Those Afflicted
With Epilepsy or Fits Can
Be Permanently Cured.**

FREE, A FULL 16-OUNCE BOTTLE.

Many diseases and fatal accidents have been
directly caused through Epilepsy or Fits. Not
long ago a prominent actress suffered an entire
performance being called off a stage and re-
cently a New York paper published an account of
a young lady being seized with a fit and falling from
the third floor of a building, sustaining fatal in-
jury. It was left for a citizen of India, I. J.,
to have the most exciting experience on record.
The spring of 1901 John Chouteau, when on his
pony near Vinita, I. T., suddenly uttered a heart-
rending yell and fell from his pony, his feet still
in the stirrups.



JOHN CHOUTEAU.

In the stirrups. The pony became frightened and
started to run. John Chouteau, who was near by,
made a great leap forward, and saved Chouteau's
life. Chouteau had been warned not to ride
after dark, but he had ridden after dark, and
this time began taking Dr. Fred R. Grant's cure
for Epilepsy, and to quote his own words, "I
have never had an attack since." As this occurred
in the spring of 1901, it is a remarkable discovery
that a cure for Epilepsy or Fits has been found.
Dr. Fred R. Grant, who has made a life study of
the disease and cure of Epilepsy or Fits. He has
prepared a remedy which is a purely vegetable
compound and he emphatically states that this
preparation will permanently and positively cure
those who are afflicted with Epilepsy or Fits. He
wishes to convince everyone that his statement
is a fact, and he has written a book on the
subject, "The Wonders of Hypnotism," which is
a full and complete history of the disease and
its cure. It is a book that is a must for every
one who is afflicted with Epilepsy or Fits. It is
a book that is a must for every one who is
afflicted with Epilepsy or Fits.

TO CHECK MORMON INVASION.
School Superintendent Makes Order
Keeping Elders Out of Buildings.
PARKERSBURG, W. V., March 15.—State
Superintendent of Schools Thomas Miller has
taken summary action in regard to
stopping proselyting by Mormon elders in
this state. He has notified the trustees
that if the Mormons are not a religious
denomination, within the meaning of the law,
and that they cannot be allowed the use
of schools in the state for the purpose of
holding services.

In most of the country districts where the
Mormon elders are working there is no
other place to hold services. Over 100
elders are proselyting in this state, and
last year they made over 300 converts.

ELOPED ON A MULE.
The Girl Crawled Through a Window
and Rode Behind Her Sweetheart.

ARKANSAS, March 15.—John Allen and
Julia Reynolds were determined to marry
despite parental objections, so Thursday
night, after the young lady's parents had
retired, John mounted his mule and rode
out of the house. He was followed by his
sweetheart, who crawled through a window
and rode behind him. They were seen by
Squire W. F. Scott's window and returned
to his home.

FOR MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.
Natchez Moving for the Purchase of
the Local Waterworks.

NATCHEZ, Miss., March 15.—One of the
preliminary moves toward municipal own-
ership of public franchises was made when
a committee of five to employ an expert hydraulic
engineer to appraise the value of the local
waterworks and sewerage system. The legis-
lature passed a bill authorizing the in-
spection of the waterworks and sewerage
system, and the purchase of the plant or build
another plant under the ordinance granting
a franchise to the city.

ATTENTION
To physical warnings will
offer prevention of a serious
illness. When there are
oppressive fullness after
eating, bitter risings,
belching, headache, disor-
der, nervousness, with
physical and mental slugh-
tishness, prompt atten-
tion should be given to
the condition of the diges-
tive and nutritive sys-
tems. Not all the
symptoms will occur at
once or in any single
case, but any one of them
indicates a disordered
condition of the stomach
and nutrition.

A prompt cure of these
conditions will be effected
by the timely use of Dr.
Pierce's Golden Medical
Discovery. It heals dis-
eases of the stomach and
other organs of digestion
and nutrition, perfectly
the heart and lungs, and
other organs are cured by
the use of the "Dis-
covery." It contains no
opium, cocaine, or other
narcotic. It is a
"Golden Medical Discovery."
There is nothing else
like it as good.

It was a total wreck—could not sleep or eat
—writes Mr. J. O. Bern, of Berryman, Crawford
Co., Mo. "For two years I tried medicine from
doctors but received very little benefit. I lost
weight and strength, was not able to do a good
day's work, and was constantly suffering from
dizziness, headache, and other ailments. I had
taken some bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical
Discovery, and when I had taken one bottle I could sleep, and my appetite
was greatly improved. I have taken five
bottles, and am still improving."

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures
diseases of the stomach and other organs of
digestion and nutrition, perfectly the heart
and lungs, and other organs are cured by
the use of the "Discovery." It contains no
opium, cocaine, or other narcotic. It is a
"Golden Medical Discovery." There is nothing
else like it as good.

THE YOR MOHL CO.'S REMARKABLE OFFER.
We are now conducting a campaign to
announce that every man who sends simply his
name and address will be registered and free
of charge will receive a full 16-ounce bottle of
"GALTHOS." This is a C. O. D. or Prescription
Scheme. The medicine is a purely vegetable
compound and it is a must for every one
who is afflicted with Epilepsy or Fits. It is
a book that is a must for every one who is
afflicted with Epilepsy or Fits.

PROF. JULES LABRORE
DISCOVERER OF "GALTHOS." No C.O.D. OR PRESCRIPTION SCHEME
For years he has gone up from hundreds
thousands of men, young and old, for a remedy that
would rid them of the terrible results of fits, epilepsy
or access, or of the overwork and worry that
the physical system.

The medical profession of this country seemed power-
less to cope with the appalling and disastrous disor-
ders, nervousness, and other ailments. The world today
is suffering from the terrible results of fits, epilepsy
or access, or of the overwork and worry that the
physical system.

WHAT IS HYPNOTISM?

What happens when a person is hypnotized? When a person is hypnotized, he is in a state of deep sleep, and his mind is under the control of the hypnotist. He is not aware of his surroundings, and he is not aware of his own thoughts. He is in a state of deep sleep, and his mind is under the control of the hypnotist.

HOW YOU MAY LEARN HYPNOTISM.
I am recognized as the leading Hypnotist in Amer-
ica. I have practiced and taught the Art of Hypnotism
for years. I have cured thousands of cases of
Epilepsy, Fits, and other ailments. I have cured
thousands of cases of Epilepsy, Fits, and other
ailments. I have cured thousands of cases of
Epilepsy, Fits, and other ailments.

THE WONDERS OF HYPNOTISM.
In attempting to state what Hypnotism is,
I can give in the space here available but a
bare outline of its tremendous powers. No
person could adequately describe the wonders of
Hypnotism. It is a power that is a must for
every one who is afflicted with Epilepsy or Fits.
It is a power that is a must for every one who
is afflicted with Epilepsy or Fits.

THE USE OF HYPNOTISM.
The possession of Hypnotic power will open
up to you whole regions of knowledge and
power. It will enable you to cure all ailments
of the body and mind. It will enable you to
cure all ailments of the body and mind. It will
enable you to cure all ailments of the body and
mind.

FREE TO ALL.
I have published a great
book on the subject of Hypnotism. It is a
book that is a must for every one who is
afflicted with Epilepsy or Fits. It is a book
that is a must for every one who is afflicted
with Epilepsy or Fits.

THIS WONDERFUL BOOK IS FREE.
It is the most valuable and interesting work of
the kind ever published. It explains the mys-
teries of Hypnotism in a simple and easy-to-
understand manner. It is a book that is a
must for every one who is afflicted with
Epilepsy or Fits. It is a book that is a
must for every one who is afflicted with
Epilepsy or Fits.

HYPNOTISM IN DISEASE.
Hypnotism has, indeed, grand and glorious uti-
lities. It has gained as well as enjoyment for
all who master it. Among these, the place of
hypnotism is a must for every one who is
afflicted with Epilepsy or Fits. It is a book
that is a must for every one who is afflicted
with Epilepsy or Fits.

AS A MEANS OF AMUSEMENT.
The fun making possibilities of Hypnotism are
simply unlimited. There is no other means
of amusement so interesting and so profitable
as Hypnotism. It is a book that is a must
for every one who is afflicted with Epilepsy
or Fits. It is a book that is a must for
every one who is afflicted with Epilepsy or
Fits.

YOU CAN LEARN IT.
Reader, you can become a Hypnotist. There is
no other means of amusement so interesting
and so profitable as Hypnotism. It is a book
that is a must for every one who is afflicted
with Epilepsy or Fits. It is a book that is
a must for every one who is afflicted with
Epilepsy or Fits.

PROF. L. A. HARRADEN, Clerk 21, Jackson, Mich.
This is a book that is a must for every one
who is afflicted with Epilepsy or Fits. It is
a book that is a must for every one who is
afflicted with Epilepsy or Fits. It is a book
that is a must for every one who is afflicted
with Epilepsy or Fits.

NEED YOUR OWN COPY.
This is a book that is a must for every one
who is afflicted with Epilepsy or Fits. It is
a book that is a must for every one who is
afflicted with Epilepsy or Fits. It is a book
that is a must for every one who is afflicted
with Epilepsy or Fits.

**YOU CAN BE CURED OF
NERVOUS DEBILITY
AND LOST MANHOOD**
BY
"GALTHOS"

**Full 8 Day Treatment
ABSOLUTELY FREE
By Sealed Mail.**
PROF. JULES LABRORE
DISCOVERER OF "GALTHOS." No C.O.D. OR PRESCRIPTION SCHEME

For years he has gone up from hundreds
thousands of men, young and old, for a remedy that
would rid them of the terrible results of fits, epilepsy
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The medical profession of this country seemed power-
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or access, or of the overwork and worry that the
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Scheme. The medicine is a purely vegetable
compound and it is a must for every one
who is afflicted with Epilepsy or Fits. It is
a book that is a must for every one who is
afflicted with Epilepsy or Fits.

WEAK NERVED PEOPLE.

This is to people who lack courage,
whose nerves are shaky, whose eyes
have lost the sparkle, whose brains are
muddled, ideas confused, sleep restless,
confidence gone, spirits low and easily
depressed, who are backward, hesitat-
ing, unable to venture because they are
afraid of failure, who want somebody to
decide for them. It is to people who
have lost all of these symptoms of
nervousness and want new life, new
force. I offer it to you in my

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt,
It pours glowing, exhilarating vitality into you while you sleep; it rejuvenates,
animates sluggish circulation, stimulates the brain to activity and fills the body
with life, ambition, endurance. In one day's use it will make you feel as if
born anew. It cures Nervous Disorders, Weak Back, Lumbago, Rheuma-
tism, Stomach, Liver, Kidney and Bowel Troubles, "Come-and-Go" Pains, and
that "Tired Feeling" after every other treatment has failed.

CAUTION—Beware of medical con-men in perfecting Electric Belts. The offer
is only a trick to fool a package of medicine upon you. O. D. Write
me for an explanation of the trick.

DR. M. F. McLAUGHLIN, 704 Olive Street,
St. Louis, Mo.
OFFICE HOURS—8 a. m. to 6 p. m.; Mon., Wed. and Sat. until 8:30; Sunday, 10 to 11.
NOTE—When you use Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt you are under the care of a physi-
cian. Agents or drug stores are never allowed to sell these goods.

ANOTHER CONVINCING TESTIMONIAL!
Can You Longer Doubt My Ability to Cure

After Reading the Following Letter from one of St. Louis' Most Prom-
inent Physicians, Dr. H. W. CLAUSEN?

To Whom It May Concern:
This is to certify that I have been suffering from a very severe and painful
rupture, produced by a kick of my horse many years ago. I had just decided to
be operated on for this rupture when I had the good luck of meeting a brother
physician in the hospital who strongly advised me to be treated by Dr. Lewin.
I followed his advice and I am happy to state that after being treated for two
months only I am now convinced that I am perfectly and, I firmly believe, per-
manently cured, for which I am very thankful and am, Sir, very respectfully,
H. W. CLAUSEN, M. D.,
St. Louis, March 13, 1902.

**I Positively Cure Every Case of Rupture or Hernia
That I Undertake.**
Sufferers Invited to Call.
Consultation Abso-
lutely Free.

W. A. LEWIN, D. D.
604 WASHINGTON AVENUE, ST. LOUIS.
CURE YOURSELF AT HOME
RESTORE YOUR HEALTH, STRENGTH, MANHOOD,
VIM AND VITALITY

GREATEST OFFER EVER MADE TO WEAK MEN.
LOST MANHOOD, EMISSIONS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, VARICOCELE.

OLD MAN, YOUNG MAN.
This is a case of a man who was old and weak, and who was suffering from
various ailments. He was suffering from varicose veins, and he was suffering from
various ailments. He was suffering from varicose veins, and he was suffering from
various ailments. He was suffering from varicose veins, and he was suffering from
various ailments.

OUR REMARKABLE OFFER.
10 DAYS' TREATMENT
ABSOLUTELY FREE.

BEAR IN MIND
This is a case of a man who was old and weak, and who was suffering from
various ailments. He was suffering from varicose veins, and he was suffering from
various ailments. He was suffering from varicose veins, and he was suffering from
various ailments.

Dr. SPINNEY, the Old Reliable Specialist
Oldest in experience—rich in medical knowledge and skill. Crowned with 39
years of unparalleled success—the "old reliable" specialist. He has cured
thousands of cases of varicose veins, and he has cured thousands of cases of
varicose veins. He has cured thousands of cases of varicose veins, and he has
cured thousands of cases of varicose veins.

Two Rings Free!
You will receive two rings free of charge when you send for your
treatment. The rings are a gift from Dr. Spinney, and they are a gift from
Dr. Spinney. The rings are a gift from Dr. Spinney, and they are a gift from
Dr. Spinney. The rings are a gift from Dr. Spinney, and they are a gift from
Dr. Spinney.

Dr. SPINNEY & CO., Private Entrance 730 1/2, Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.
Cor. 8th and Pine Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

TEN DAYS' TRIAL

Treatment Offered Every Afflicted Man.

THE PARIS MEDICATED CRAYON
The New Scientific Method for the Treatment
and Cure of Scrophulous, Venereal,
Stricture, Gleet, Gonorrhea, Catarrh or Mu-
cosal Inflammation, and Enlargement of
the Prostate Gland, Bladder and Urinary Or-
gans. There is no medicine to be taken into
the stomach which can reach the membranes of
these organs, as every physician is fully aware.
Common sense tells that a remedy applied di-
rectly to the seat of any disease must give the best
results. The Paris Medicated Crayon is soothing
and healing, stops all mucous discharges and
disinfects the organs. It is a harmless home
remedy, and acts like a mild electric current,
invigorating and imparting vim and snap to the
entire body. It will cure to stay cure, and pre-
pare you anew for life's duties and pleasures.

WRITE for our Ten Days' Trial Treatment
today, and safety you that the
Crayons will do all we claim for them. We
will also send our book, fully illustrated with
engravings, giving valuable information and
advice. No "Private Prescription," "Deposit" or
other charge. Write for our Ten Days' Trial
Treatment, and safety you that the
Crayons will do all we claim for them.

Box 76, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

The World's Latest Discovery
—Something Entirely New
Bick's Laxative Dyspepsia Tablets.

The only guaranteed cure on earth and endorsed
by the leading physicians of the United States.
Acknowledged to cure all forms of stomach disor-
ders and digest what you eat. Cure chronic con-
stipation, heart trouble, catarrh of the head or
throat, indigestion, flatulence, and all other
disorders of the stomach and bowels. It is a
safe, reliable, and permanent cure. It is a
safe, reliable, and permanent cure. It is a
safe, reliable, and permanent cure.

MADE STRONG
Lost Vitality Restored
DR. LOBB'S DAMIANA TABLETS
MAKES MANLY MEN
CURES LOST VITALITY
NERVOUS DEBILITY
VITAL WEAKNESS
IMPOTENCY

Recommended and used by the leading Physi-
cians and Sanitariums of the world.
Makes Old Men Young, Young Men Strong.
Price 50 cents a box, or 3 boxes for \$2.00.
FREE! A trial package for men only by address to
DR. LOBB 329 N. 15th Street
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Sold by LINDERLEE DRUG CO., S. E.
Cor. Sixth and Chestnut Sts.

STRUCTURE
Shares Patents Structure Cures eradicate every
trace of Stricture, cleansing and healing from the
start, allaying inflammation and enlargement of
the Prostate Gland and restoring lost vitality.
No cutting, cauterizing, or dangerous operations.
No cutting, cauterizing, or dangerous operations.
No cutting, cauterizing, or dangerous operations.

PAY WHEN CURED.
We mean just what we say, and it costs nothing
to investigate. Our remedy is a direct local ap-
plication to the affected parts, and is absolutely
harmless. Will mail in plain sealed envelope, to
any address, our interesting book, "As Men
Talk," containing many testimonials, also a
FREE TRIAL TREATMENT.

FREE TRIAL TREATMENT.
D. A. SKEEN CO.,
75 Atlas Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

BLOOD POISON
Is the most dangerous disease on earth, yet the easiest to
cure. WHEN YOU KNOW WHAT TO DO,
you can cure it. It is a disease of the blood, and it is a
disease of the blood. It is a disease of the blood, and it is a
disease of the blood. It is a disease of the blood, and it is a
disease of the blood.

BROWN'S CAPSULES
Cure men in few days. Drug store, 6th & Washington
Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

**You Can Buy,
Sell or Exchange
Anything Thorough
P.-D. Wants.**

Biggest Circulation.
All Drugs and
Medicines.

Dr. SPINNEY & CO., Private Entrance 730 1/2, Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.
Cor. 8th and Pine Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

Two Rings Free!
You will receive two rings free of charge when you send for your
treatment. The rings are a gift from Dr. Spinney, and they are a gift from
Dr. Spinney. The rings are a gift from Dr. Spinney, and they are a gift from
Dr. Spinney. The rings are a gift from Dr. Spinney, and they are a gift from
Dr. Spinney.

SOURLAKE OIL OF FINE QUALITY

Of a Different Grade From
Spindle Top Output.

NEW GUSHER IS A WONDER

SPOUTS SEVENTY FEET AND IS
FREE FROM SULPHUR.

Drillers Declare It Will Prove to Be
the Equal of Anything on Spin-
dle Top Heights.

SOURLAKE, Tex., March 15.—The gush-
er of the Atlantic and Pacific Oil Co., on
the property of the Sour Lake Springs
Co., has proved itself to be an oil well of
the first quality. The most conservative
estimate placed upon its output should be
that it will produce at least 100 barrels
per day. It is said that the performance
of the 7th instant, will be over 30,000
barrels per day.

The oil is of a different grade from the
Spindle Top output. It is of a rich golden
green color and very light in body, and as
far as practical tests can demonstrate, free
from sulphur. This was demonstrated by
the drillers working in the gas thrown out
by the well while they were setting the
8-inch casing. While this work was in
progress the well gushed away once or twice
and gushed high in the derrick, but by
running the pumps at extra speed the
well's effort to free itself was overcome,
and it was soon placed under control.
Should the opinions all expressed as to the
high illuminating and lubricating qualities
of this oil be confirmed by analysis there
is no doubt that Sour Lake's oil will be
an important factor in the markets for
such oil in the future.

The coming in of this gusher was some-
what unexpected, although experts had
predicted that the Sour Lake field would
be as rich as the Beaumont. Drilling of
this well was resumed on Thursday, the 6th
instant, and the well was sunk through the
afternoon about five feet. Finally at a depth
of 60 feet the drill entered oil sand and
gravel, which showed considerable quantities
of oil. This increased to such an extent
that when the drill had penetrated 45
feet of the same nature it was deter-
mined to draw the drill pipe and again
test the well. Work was then stopped. The
gas pressure continued to increase until it
actually balled the well itself—something
that has not yet been done, either on Spin-
dle Top or elsewhere in Texas, and before the
drill pipe was fully withdrawn the specta-
tles and drillers were astonished to see a
solid stream of oil strike the rotary, which
was still in place, and shoot upward over
the edge of same until it reached the top
of the derrick. The flow of oil was con-
trolled with great difficulty until the flow of
oil succeeded in getting their drill pipe
cut, and completed the 8-inch casing.

STANDARD OIL IN THE WEST

Subtle Influence of the Big Corporation
Being Felt in the Colorado and
Wyoming Fields.

DENVER, Colo., March 15.—The Standard
Oil Co. is securing oil lands in Colorado
and Wyoming. Despite the persistent
stories that the great corporation never
owns oil lands, but contents itself with buy-
ing and refining oil, the information comes
from high authority that the Standard com-
pany has entered the new Western field.

It is said that most of those Pennsylv-
ania oil wells which are controlled by the
Standard company are becoming exhausted,
hence it is seeking new fields to supply
its enormous demand. The possibilities
of competition have increased with the new
discoveries in the West. The constant re-
ports that no other company than the Stan-
dard can do a successful business in
America are said to emanate from the rep-
resentatives. In reality it is said to be
more active than ever before in forestall-
ing all possible competition.

Through its agents the Standard has ac-
quired 400 acres of oil land in Garfield
County, Wyoming. It is said, and will thor-
oughly develop its new property. This land
lies close to Kootenai, in the
great basin which extends southward into
Colorado, including Boulder, Fort Collins
and adjacent southeastern territory.
David H. Moffat, George E. Ross-Lewin
and other First National Bank officials have
also acquired a big tract of oil land
in this immediate vicinity. It is stated on
good authority and will proceed to sink
wells without delay.

The Moffat company owns six full sec-
tions, it is said, or 350 acres of land,
about six miles east of Fort Steele. The
Union Pacific Railroad passes through this
section, affording ready transportation. The slope of the land in
some cases would permit the piping of oil
to the railroad.
There are several producing wells near
at hand. The Buckley well at Walcott
is yielding good oil. The main well, near
Fort Steele, is on Union Pacific land.
It had reached a depth of about 900 feet
when gas was encountered in enormous
quantities. It may develop a gusher. At
present it is not being worked, owing to
dilatation.
The oil fields of Casper and Lander are
in the same general basin as those of
Fort Steele. Several wells in this terri-
tory are capped for the present.
Possessing a great future for Western
oil and an enormous production during
the next five years, the Standard corporation
is determined to secure enough oil land
at once to insure an ample supply of its
oil. It is said to hold land near Bon-
dar, Debeaux and Pagosa Springs, as well
as in the Beaumont field.

EVAPORATION IN TANKS.

Earthen Reservoirs Are Thought to
Furnish the Best Storage.

BEAUMONT, Tex., March 15.—A great
deal of attention has been paid to oil tank-
age recently and all manner of experiments
have been going on regarding earthen res-
ervoirs. It has been pretty generally con-
ceded that the earth around the oil fields
was well adapted to holding oil and since
that has become an established fact oil
men have been figuring on evaporation.
The J. M. Guffey Petroleum Co. has been
conducting some experiments along this line
and a representative of the company stated
that the evaporation in steel tankage was 3
per cent per month, or 30 per cent a year.
The tests were made with the crude oil
and will furnish a valuable basis for dis-
cussion to work from. It is expected by
oil men to materially decrease this evapora-
tion in well covered earthen reservoirs. Open
reservoirs would naturally have a greater
evaporation on account of the increased
exposure.

In the steel tanks where the tests were
made the oil was well covered, leaving
only a small vent hole for the escape of
gas that might accumulate and become
dangerous if confined. The Guffey com-
pany is not through with the tests and may
have some very valuable statistics in a
short time on this important point.
The future of the field depends largely
on the tankage, and more money is being
spent on this feature of the industry than
in drilling wells.

The well being drilled several miles
southwest of Liberty Station by W.
P. Sturm for John H. Gay is 100
feet and in gravel. This has proved a very
troublesome formation and it is impossible
to go further with the 10-inch pipe. The
size will be reduced and operations con-
tinued.
The well is on the edge of Liberty County
and is the only one being drilled in that
section of the country. Mr. Gay has ac-
quired options on about 300 acres of land
in that immediate vicinity and expects to
do an extensive business and expects to

100%
Dividend
Guaranteed
If You
Act
Quickly

This Is
Your
Opportunity.
If You
Let It Pass
You
Will Always
Regret It.

This Is by Far the Greatest and Most Business-Like
Proposition Offered in the Beaumont Oil Field Today.

A BARREL OF OIL FREE

WITH EACH SHARE OF STOCK

Read Carefully—Then Act Quickly

You may be dazed for a moment at the enormity of this offer, but don't remain dazed too long, or you will be too late to get the oil free. The proposition we make you has never been equaled, and it will require quick action on your part if you do not wish to be among those who have their money returned.

100%
Dividend
Guaranteed
If You
Act
Quickly

You Are
Protected by
Collateral
Worth
Fully the
Amount
You
Invest.

THESE TWO PROPOSITIONS DESERVE YOUR CAREFUL CONSIDERATION

With each share of stock you purchase in the
Continental National Oil and Refining Co., at its
par value price of 10 cents a share, you receive
absolutely free one barrel of oil.

This is by far the greatest oil proposition offered in the Beaumont field
today. You take no chances whatsoever. Each share of stock is protected by col-
lateral worth on the open market more than the amount you invest, and as
safe as government bonds.

YOU CANNOT LOSE

If you purchase 100 shares of stock (\$10.00 worth). You receive in addition to
your stock certificate an oil certificate, under the corporate seal of the com-
pany, good for 100 barrels of oil or one car load.
Eighty shares of stock and a certificate for eighty barrels of oil are the
smallest certificates that will be issued.

Your oil certificate alone can be sold for at least the amount you pay for
both certificates, and you will then have your stock certificate remaining,
which has virtually cost you nothing.
Our First Well is a guaranteed gusher with a capacity of at least 50,000
barrels daily. We will reserve from our first well sufficient oil to redeem all
oil certificates presented by our stockholders or any one holding our oil cer-
tificates. The oil to be delivered at our well.

AND WE WILL FURTHER AGREE

To attach and make connections with an independent pipe line that has
tankage sufficient for all ample purposes, and the necessary loading racks at
Glady's City, where connection can be made with any railroad.

The Independent Pipe Line Company's present charge for taking the oil
from the well and running through their pipes, storing and loading, is 2 cents
per barrel. We are assured that this price will be reduced to 1 cent per barrel,
provided we can run five million barrels through their lines in one year.

YOU WILL AGREE WITH US

That this is a fair proposition. We have no right to ask you to take chances
on the company paying dividends on its stock from the sale of its oil. We
want to protect you fully and let you in on a ground floor plan. We know
that this is not the usual way that oil companies are floated, but it is our
way, and it is a decent way and is bound to win.
THEN AGAIN, we will have millions of barrels of oil, but we must have
money to market it. Tank cars, storage tanks, pipe lines, etc., are needed. We
want to sell sufficient stock to purchase these things, and we want you to feel
that you are fully protected to the full amount you invest.

Besides protecting our stockholders, we do more, for the reason that each
stockholder will likely sell his oil certificate to some manufacturer, and be the
means of starting him to use oil and, through our stockholders' co-operation
in most cases the manufacturer can be made a regular customer of the Con-
tinental National Oil and Refining Company, and much good will result there-
from to the company, and its stock will soon be on a good dividend-paying
basis.

THIS OFFER WILL NOT LAST LONG. When we have sold sufficient
stock to furnish the necessary equipment to store and market our oil, this
offer will be withdrawn without further notice. So we advise you to come in
now. You will have one year from the date of your certificate to present same
at our wells and secure the delivery of your oil. The oil certificate will be
delivered to you with your certificate for stock.

**IF YOU INTEND to take advantage of our proposition to come to the Beaumont Fields at our expense and investigate this strictly
business offer, telegraph us at once to Galveston, Texas, to reserve you 5000 shares—\$500.00 dollars worth—and the 5000 barrels
of oil that goes free as collateral with your stock certificate. You should wire and have it reserved, so that you will not be
disappointed and find the entire allotment disposed of. Have your local bank wire that you have placed the amount required with
them in accordance with the foregoing proposition.**

A FREE TRIP TO TEXAS AND RETURN TO YOUR HOMES.

Seeing is convincing. The Continental National
Oil and Refining Co. offers a Free Trip to the
Beaumont Oil Fields; also to Galveston, Texas,
and return to your homes.

To any person wishing to purchase \$500.00 worth of stock of the Con-
tinental National Oil and Refining Company, or to any person selected by
a community of persons wishing to purchase collectively \$500.00 worth of
stock in the Continental National Oil and Refining Company,

It being distinctly understood that the stock is not
to be purchased until after the person selected
by the community of persons wishing to buy has
visited the Beaumont Oil Fields at the expense of
our Company and verified all statements made
by us in regard to the Company, its officers and
holdings.

The only condition imposed by our Company is that, as an evidence of
good faith, the party or parties wishing to purchase \$500.00 worth of stock
in our Company must be indorsed by their local bank as reputable and re-
liable, and the \$500.00 be deposited with their local bank, pending the trip
of investigation of our Company.

If, upon investigation, all conditions are found as represented, the pur-
chase of stock is to be made. If not as represented, your local bank will re-
turn the money to the party or parties making the deposit.

The Wabash and M., K. & T. Railway Compa-
nies will wire a round-trip ticket as soon as your
local bank wires us that your good-faith deposit
has been made.

We have tried to make this proposition as fair and as reasonable as it
could possibly be. We are particularly anxious to have people come from
every State in the Union. We know that we have a sound, money-making
proposition and we want the people to know that we speak the truth.

The officers of our Company will take pleasure in making your trip
agreeable and profitable, and with the opportunities offered by Texas to-
day, by virtue of its vast oil fields, other minerals and manufacturing en-
terprises of all kinds, which, by reason of cheap fuel oil, will be an assured
success, should certainly redound to your good. Yours truly,

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL OIL & REFINING CO.,

T. B. Le Moine, Secretary.

Valuable Land Holdings

The land holdings comprise two
tracts in the proven Spindle Top
Field, entirely surrounded by
gushers, upon which gushers are
guaranteed. A valuable site for
refinery and five additional tracts
of land on the lines that mark
the trend of the oil veins to Sour
Lake, High Island and Big Hill.

This Advertisement Contains

Our Complete Proposition

But if you want fuller particu-
lars and are not coming to in-
vestigate our offer in person,
write or wire for our complete
prospectus. You may not get in
on the free oil offer if you delay.
Remit by Draft, Postal Order,
Express Order or by wire.

Officers and Directors

Continental National Oil & Refining Co.

C. R. NICHOLSON, President,

Former Mayor, Manson, Iowa, Large Land and Property Owner.

M. F. HEALEY, 1st Vice-President,

Former Banker and Attorney, Fort Dodge, Iowa.

JAS. HARPER, 2d Vice-President,

Capitalist and Owner of Large Cattle Ranches, Kansas, Iowa and Minn.

T. B. LEMOIN, Secretary,

Former Postmaster of Manson, Iowa and well known in Railroad Circles.

JOS. F. CAMPBELL, Treas. and Texas Mgr.,

Cashier Island City Savings Bank, Galveston, Texas.

10 CENTS A SHARE

STOCK FULLY PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE

CAPITAL STOCK \$250,000

For further particulars, prospectuses and stock, call on
or address

Continental National Oil and Refining Co.,

Levy Building, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Money Deposited in Bank, and

T. B. LEMOIN, Secretary, Levy Bldg.,

Notified, Will Secure Stock.

Bank References

The officers and directors refer, by permis-
sion, to the following banks:

Bank of Manson Manson, Iowa
First National Bank Pomeroy, Iowa
Calhoun County Bank Manson, Iowa
Pomeroy State Bank Pomeroy, Iowa
First National Bank Lake City, Iowa
First National Bank Rockwell City, Iowa
Security Bank Rockwell City, Iowa
Treasurer of Calhoun Co. Rockwell City, Iowa
Pocahontas County Bank Fonda, Iowa
Island City Savings Bank Galveston, Texas
First National Bank Fort Dodge, Iowa

Pomeroy, Iowa, Jan. 31, 1902.

This is to certify that I have been personally
acquainted with M. Healy, C. R. Nicholson
and T. B. Lemoine for the past ten years. I
take great pleasure in recommending these
gentlemen to any person or persons with whom
they may have business, as being wide-awake,
active, energetic business men of good stand-
ing in the communities where they live.

J. H. LOWERY,
President of Pomeroy State Bank.

Special to Agents

Agents must remember that
this offer will not last but a
very short time. That an offer
like this will be taken quickly and
that no time should be wasted
in presenting this proposition to
your clients and friends. If your
orders arrive too late through
delay, you will have only your-
selves to blame.

We Need the Money, THAT'S WHY.

The question most frequently asked by those interested
in buying oil stocks is: "If you have a good thing why
do you want to let others in on it; why don't you put
up the money yourselves and keep the good thing?"
Our answer invariably is: "Our stockholders would like
very much to buy all the Treasury Stock offered for
sale; but they have put up a great deal of money, in
fact, all they can spare from their respective lines of
business, knowing the returns in the shape of dividends
will be heavy; but they cannot afford to take too much
money out of their business, it might seriously cripple
it; then again, there is so much money to be made out
of this company they will be satisfied with their share,
and are willing to allow others an opportunity to feather
their nest. We need some more money for pipe lines,
tank cars, etc., etc., and for a little while longer we
propose selling stock at 50 cents per share (par
value \$1.00). The

St. Louis-Spindletop Heights Oil Co.

Have a representative in Texas making contracts for oil
and looking after its interests in general.
If there is anything about our company that is not
perfectly clear it is always a pleasure to answer questions.

Our Directory is a Strong Point.

It Assures Honesty and Fair Dealing.

CHAS. F. WENNER, President; Pres-
ident Wenner-Morris Candy Co., ex-
Collector of Internal Revenue, ex-City
Collector.
DR. HEINE MARKS, Vice-President; ex-
Supt. St. Louis City Hospital, ex-Mem-
ber Board of Managers House of Refuge
and prominent physician.

CHAS. L. RUCKER, Sec. and Treas.; In-
spector New York Life Insurance Co.,
Coffee and Spice Co.
GEO. H. LUCAS, General Agent New York
Life Insurance Co., St. Louis.
B. O. DAVIDSON, Prominent Attorney, St.
Louis.

All subscriptions should be sent to our Fiscal Agent and Incorporator,

C. H. WOOLLEY, 710 Odd Fellows' Bldg.

WOULD YOU BE WEALTHY?

Buying stocks in good, reliable companies,
operating in the proven Beaumont Oil Field,
Spindle Top Heights, while the price is low,
is the easy road.

Our lands are proven oil lands. Contractor
guarantees gushers. You are invited to in-
vestigate at our expense. Bank guarantees
to refund money if dissatisfied with invest-
ment.

SUCCESS OIL COMPANY

OF BEAUMONT AND GALVESTON, TEX.

Capital Stock \$255,000. Par Value Shares, 10 Cents. Full Paid and Nonassessable.

BANK'S GUARANTEE

Office of Ed McCarthy & Co., Bankers, Galveston, Tex. Capital, \$100,000. Members American
Bankers' Association, Galveston, Tex., March 10, 1902.—Any person buying stock in the Success
Oil Co., between now and April 10, 1902, if dissatisfied with his investment may, on April 10,
1902, forward his stock to this bank and we will return him the money invested. (Signed)
ED MCCARTHY & CO.

SEEING IS BELIEVING

The following red letter offer explains itself: Any town, community or locality buying
\$500 worth of Success Oil Co.'s stock may select one of their number to visit the Oil Fields,
the Success Oil Co., and its property, and upon the company being notified that such person has been
selected we will forward him free transportation to Galveston and Beaumont and return; and if,
upon thorough investigation, the representations made for us are not true, we will, in addition to
such free transportation, return to him and his associates all money paid for such stock by them.
Perry, O. T., Feb. 28, 1902.—Success Oil Company, Galveston, Texas. Gentlemen—My wife
and I have visited your office and also your holdings on Spindle Top, and found the Oil Field
more wonderful than you represent. There is absolutely nothing like it in fact, language can-
not describe it. Anyone who has to see the Gushers to appreciate them fully.

We found your well, which is now 650 feet deep, to be only 20 feet from a Spindletop Gusher
just brought in today, and only 50 feet from the famous Silver Dime, No. 1, all in block 31.
I have known some of your officers for 30 years, and others long enough to know that the
interests of the stockholders will be looked after honestly and in such a manner as to bring good
dividends to all who invest.

I am so well pleased that I intend to put some money into the Company, and shall
not hesitate to advise any of my friends to do so. Yours for success.
(Signed)
J. P. WOOLLEY, Member Oklahoma Senate.

Pawnee, O. T., Feb. 27, 1902.—Success Oil Company, Galveston, Texas. Gentlemen—After
accepting your red letter proposition and visiting Galveston and Beaumont as the representative of
several investors of this place, I can most heartily recommend this company to the public in
general, and especially to my friends. After becoming acquainted with the officers of this com-
pany, I consider them thoroughly reliable, honest and competent to make their Oil Company a
"Success."

I was more than pleased on my visit to Beaumont to find their holdings entirely surrounded
by the best Oil Gushers in the field. Yours very truly, (Signed) W. A. JACOBS.

RESOURCES

This company owns extensive holdings on Spindle Top and has contracted for four gushers.
Our first well is down over 800 feet and others will be started as soon as possible.
In addition to the tract on Spindle Top we own another tract at Big Hill and another at
High Island, at both of which places oil has been found and which promise in the near future
to rival Spindle Top, which now has no rival in the world.

PURPOSES OF THE COMPANY

This company proposes to fully develop its lands, by owning and controlling necessary bank
cars, loading pipe lines for the marketing of oil, which is guaranteed to flow from four wells
on Spindle Top.
In order to secure additional funds for developing purposes, marketing oil, a limited quan-
tity of Treasury Stock of this Company is offered.

AT 10 CENTS A SHARE

Full paid and nonassessable. Least amount of Treasury Stock for sale, 50 shares, or \$5.00. For
further particulars, prospectus, stock, address SUCCESS OIL CO., Second Floor Trust Building,
Galveston, Texas.

ARTHUR A. MERMOD & CO.,

FISCAL AGENTS,

517 MERMOD-JACCARD BUILDING, - - ST. LOUIS, MO.

Remit by draft, postal or express money order. Money deposited in any bank and notifi-
cation sent to Secretary, Galveston, Texas, will reserve stock.

Silver Dime Oil Co.'s Stockholders.

Special Notice!

The price of stock has been advanced from
10c to 15c per share,
to take effect at once, at which price
a limited amount will be sold, before
the next advance.

Monthly Dividend No. 3 of 2 per cent has
been declared, payable April 1, 1902.

Silver Dime Oil Co.
Trust Bldg., Galveston, Texas.

FREE.

History of all industry and official geological
maps of California and Colorado, in color. Worth
\$1.00. Send for it free. Write to
ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH, ST. LOUIS, MO.
100-1000 Southern Building, Denver, Colo.

TEXAS OIL STOCK.

We will furnish you an important and valuable
report on the oil industry in Texas. It contains
the names of all the oil companies in Texas,
the names of all the oil fields, the names of all
the oil wells, the names of all the oil companies,
the names of all the oil fields, the names of all
the oil wells, the names of all the oil companies,
the names of all the oil fields, the names of all
the oil wells, the names of all the oil companies.

RIVAL QUEENS OF FRIVOLITY

Contest Between Mlle. Otero
and Liane de Pougy.

BOTH HAVE MANY DIAMONDS

SOME STORIES OF HOW THEY
CAME BY THE GEMS.

How Otero Dazzled Monte Carlo and
How Her Rival by a Neat Trick
Bested Her in a Battle of
Beautiful Toilets.

PARIS, March 15.—"What is your performance to consist of?" a critic respectfully inquired of Mlle. Carolina Otero, on the occasion of her last visit to the United States.

"Wearing gems," it was said, "to the value of \$1,000,000."

"I dance and wear diamonds and sing," replied the beautiful danseuse, innocently. The statement would not be as accurate now as it was then. Otero does not dance and sing as much as she did, for it is beginning to bore her. But she wears even more diamonds. And her diamonds are the most beautiful worn by any woman in Europe; that is, with the possible exception of Mlle. Liane de Pougy, her famous and redoubtable rival in this extremely costly and picturesque art of bejeweling herself.

For years the contest has been close between these famous ornaments of the Parisian stage. Both beautiful, both curiously fascinating, each the heroine of tragic amours and the occasion of suicides, each phenomenally endowed with the genius of self-advertisement and each comely detesting the other. It is small wonder that frivolous Paris has found their eccentricities so absorbing.

Of the two Mlle. de Pougy has enjoyed rather the longer period of conspicuousness. Her beauty and the prominence of the men with whom her name was associated made her notorious even before it occurred to her to display her charms on the stage, where she has been an actress of some little merit. According to report, the Marquis de MacMahon, cousin of Marshal MacMahon, was the first to succumb to the appealing prettiness and the infantile graces of the now famous Liane. Through the marquis she came through a later admirer of hers, Gen. Boulanger, who was even accused of opening public money in his zeal to court Liane as expensively as her tastes demanded. The beauty became rather too much interested in politics, and is said to have taken part in many a political intrigue—even to have spent a term in prison.

Later those notorious spendthrifts, Maxime Caill and Max Lebaudy, each spent a fortune upon De Pougy and assisted her greatly in forming her present remarkable collection of jewels. Caill, indeed, is said to have paid \$50,000 for a necklace which he was obliged to wear. Of late years it is understood that King Leopold of Belgium, who is always industrious and lavish in the pursuit of pleasure, has contributed generously to the same collection and has been diverted from the fascinations of Liane only by her more beautiful if less bejeweled rival, Cico de Mende.

Recently Liane has interrupted the dazzling monotony of her career with various attempts to secure fame of a different order. That is to say, she has written a novel, for which two Parisian men of letters are—perhaps unkindly—credited with having supplied the orthography and punctuation. It is called "The Unbearable," and the author said it represented her devaluation of the world of dolly and her reverence for the "grand, heroic and impenetrable." Since then, she has written a one-act comedy, a very moral one, the critics say.

Where "la belle Otero" got her diamonds is not as authentically known. She herself claims that they were the legacy of a Spanish grandmother. That explanation will do as well as any other. As it already stands her biography affords enough of melodramatic incident. It was only a few years ago that Ernest Burgess, who managed the Eden theatre in New York, at a salary of \$10,000 a year, committed suicide in Paris.

He had followed the Spanish dancer from New York, where he so deeply involved himself in providing for her entertainments that it was discovered he had borrowed funds from the Eden theatre to supplement his salary. Once in Paris, the impulsive lady for whom he had sacrificed everything, even to his honesty, fired at Mr. Burgess. He killed himself, and Otero cheerfully brought the news to America.

The most favorable spot to observe Mlle. de Pougy and Otero is neither Paris nor New York, but Monte Carlo, which they regularly frequent. Liane, indeed, has a villa of her own at Monte Carlo, presented to her by a German financier, and on arriving there she is received with all the honors due a princess. She is, of course, far prettier than any princess, being petite, brunette, charmingly languid and decidedly Greek in type. Otero is more regal and never misses being brilliantly effective—as her story shows.

Two or three years ago both these much-talked-of queens of frivolity happened to be at Monte Carlo at the same time and were actively engaged in outshining each other. No sooner was one beauty appearing in a dazzling Paris costume than the other would straightway order one of far greater magnificence and take everybody's breath away by appearing in it.

Gradually the rivalry began to assume more and more of a public character, until each move that the fair contestants made in their sartorial duel was watched by hundreds.

One night Liane Otero chose to appear at the Casino with, it seemed, her entire collection of jewels blazing upon her very beautiful neck, shoulders and arms. For 24 hours she was a sensation. But Liane has a wit of her own at Monte Carlo. And at this crisis she thought herself of a way of adding the contest and coming out supreme.

So she dressed her maid in her own richest costume and covered the girl with costly jewels. When she threatened to assist in the Casino—enter the maid, majestic, dazzling and behind her Liane herself in a modest frock and a carefully considered air of mock humility.

The experiment succeeded, and amid the derisive applause that followed it Otero left Monte Carlo.

But the rivalry is still on, and Paris is at present awaiting a fresh development.

\$30—TO CALIFORNIA—\$30.

Every day (Sundays too) in March and April, via Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway. Through Tourist Sleeper via San Antonio to Los Angeles and San Francisco every Tuesday.

HARVEY LOGAN'S PLUNDER.

Express Officials Get the Montana Bank Robbery Spoils.

YOUR MONEY OR YOUR PROMISE TO PAY



**MAYSTERN
& CO.**

"THE STORE THAT
SAVES YOU MONEY"

IS ALL THE SAME TO US.

If you've furniture to buy don't let a little thing like the lack of money cause you to postpone the purchase. There should not be a man in St. Louis today who ought deny himself the luxury of a comfortable home. We've paved the way for men in all walks of life to live in homes befitting their station and whatever goods are purchased terms will be arranged to suit the buyers' convenience

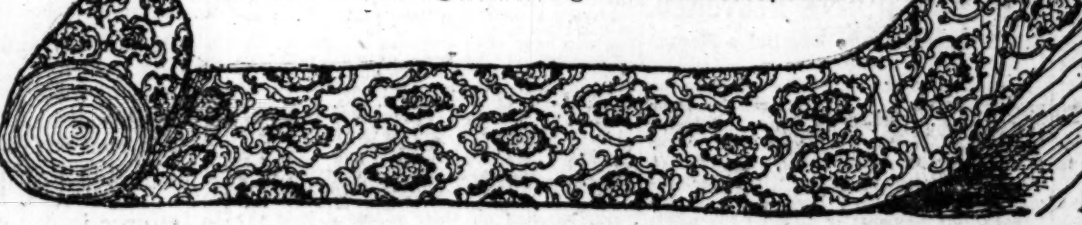
RUGS and CARPETS

We devote more space to the display of Carpets and Rugs than any other dealer in this city. Not a style of any consequence but what can be seen on our floor and a gathering of the newest designs makes this a desirable place to buy your floor coverings.

Fast color 35c Ingrain Carpets... 22c
Guaranteed 60c Ingrain Carpets... 45c
All-Wool Ingrain Carpets, choice colors... 69c
Durable Brussels Carpets... 45c
Actual \$1.00 Brussels Carpets... 73c
Good Velvet Carpets, neat patterns... 95c
9x12 Ingrain Rugs, fast colors... \$4.25
9x12 Brussels Rugs, very pretty patterns, borders to harmonize, well worth \$13.50, for... \$10.50
All-Wool Face-Brussels Rugs, room size, beautiful bright shades... \$13.50
Room Size Velvet Rugs in the brightest shades... \$17.50



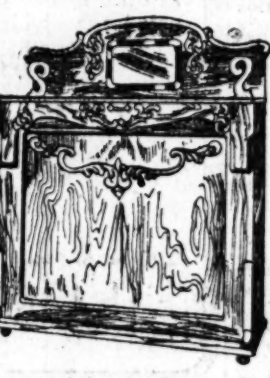
There are better dressers. It is true that every home hasn't a china closet, but we see no reason why they should not have. Here's an inducement and a good one, too: Bent glass sides, fancy top, bent legs, grooved shelves. In fact, everything about it is way above the ordinary, and the price... \$17.50



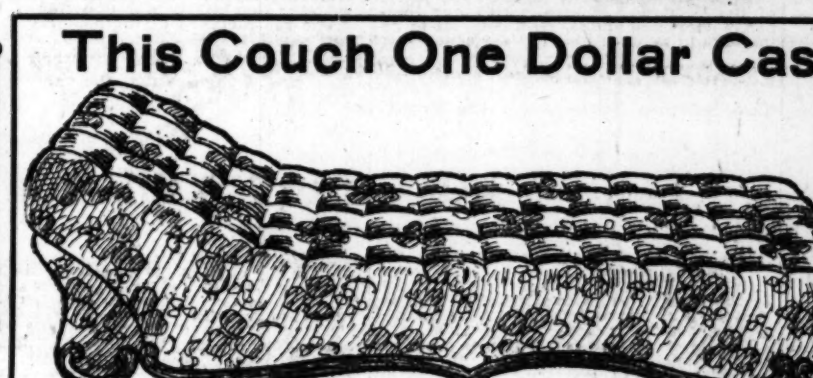
A large, roomy Wardrobe, like cut, made of best seasoned oak with partitioned compartments and two drawers in base—will be sold during this week for... \$10.50
Price oftentimes, in fact always, tells an interesting story. We are speaking for ourselves. List to the tale of this Sideboard: Made of good oak, fitted with a French plate mirror—one drawer lined and spacious cupboard—you yourself would consider it reasonable at \$17.50. Our Price... \$14.75



An Extension Table is put to more use than any other article in your house. Get a good one while you're about it. It costs so little, at least in our store it does, that you'll never miss the difference. The quality of material used in this table is second to no oak produced and the polish is the richest—will match it to any \$15.00 table in this city... \$10.50



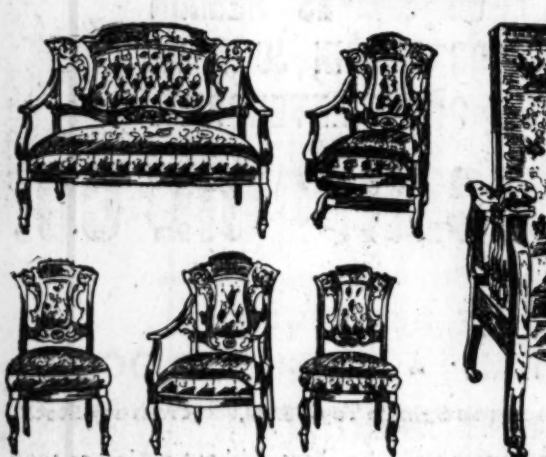
A very special value for this week's shoppers is this Folding Bed, made of solid oak, with neatly carved frame and pattern, shaped mirror top. The inner springs are of best wire and well supported... \$12.50



And balance 50c weekly. A necessity in every home and none better made. Full spring body (steel tempered springs), hand tufted top and covered in rich colors of French velour—an exceptional value—well worth \$18.00—our price for this week only... \$12.50



Beauty combined with strength will appeal to all furniture buyers. We show here a three-piece Parlor Suit—frames made of seasoned birch, artistically carved—backs beautifully inlaid—the covering is of the best satin damask and you are offered a choice of handsome colors—\$32 would be a reasonable price, but for this week... \$21.75



With extraordinary care we've had made 45 Parlor Suits (like cut) just for a week's flyer. We used care in the selection of patterns, the frames of birch were carefully inspected and the coverings, which are of an excellent grade of damask, are as pretty as you'll find. Choice of colors... \$22.50



Solid Oak Frame Morris Chairs—Heavily carved arms, with fine velour coverings, in handsome colors... \$9.50



600 handsome Oriental Busto of the figure "Nympe" (just like cut), 16 inches high, in the latest Oriental colorings, as pretty a parlor ornament as you could find and well worth \$1.25—will be sold during this week for—49c



You cannot afford to be without a Combination Book Case. The convenience is indispensable. Solid oak Book Case and Secretary (like cut), with large pattern mirror and adjustable shelves—\$12.75



Not anywhere will you find an assortment of China ware such as we show here, and prices—well, we never deviate from the low, equitable prices inaugurated at the beginning of our business career. Here's proof of it—\$14.50



Here's an exceptional Dresser value—made of solid oak with large pattern-shaped mirror and swivel front top drawers—\$11.75



21 of these Dressing Tables will be placed on sale Monday. They are special values—so special that if you want one it will be advisable to come early—\$12.50



Visit our new Piano Department where are to be seen the best productions of the expert manufacturer. Not a make of any consequence but what you will find here priced in every instance at from 15 to 25 per cent less than similar qualities could be bought for elsewhere, at terms to suit the convenience of the buyer and no interest ever charged. Ask to be shown our special Piano at... \$175.00



Our new Piano Department where are to be seen the best productions of the expert manufacturer. Not a make of any consequence but what you will find here priced in every instance at from 15 to 25 per cent less than similar qualities could be bought for elsewhere, at terms to suit the convenience of the buyer and no interest ever charged. Ask to be shown our special Piano at... \$175.00



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CASH
OR
CREDIT.

S. E. Cor. Eleventh and Olive Sts.

CASH
OR
CREDIT.

\$175.00

THIRTY THOUSAND TO BE IN PARADE

St. Patrick's Day Demonstration Will Be Imposing.

COLD WAVE DISREGARDED

REV. JOHN A. TRACY WILL COMMAND PAGEANT'S MOVEMENTS.

Six Divisions Will Be in Line, Leaving Twelfth and Olive Streets at 2 P. M. and Marching Two and One-Half Hours.

LINE OF MARCH.

Starting point, Twelfth and Olive streets.
East on Olive to Broadway.
South on Broadway to O'Fallon.
West on O'Fallon to Sixth.
South on Sixth to Washington.
West on Washington to Twelfth.
South on Twelfth to Olive.
West on Olive to Seventeenth.
North on Seventeenth to Locust.
West on Locust to Compton.
North on Compton to Washington.
West on Washington to Grand.
South on Grand to Lindell.
West on Lindell to Vandeventer.
East on Vandeventer to Kierulff square.
East on Kierulff to Grand.
Review by grand marshal and staff and disbandment.

Thirty thousand members of St. Louis Catholic parishes and affiliated organizations will take part in the annual St. Patrick's day parade this afternoon.

In case of heavy rain, the pageant will be postponed for a week. Otherwise the program will be carried out. The threatened cold wave will not interfere with the demonstration in honor of Ireland's patron saint.

Rev. John A. Tracy, pastor of the church of Our Lady of Good Counsel will be grand marshal of the parade and will have a staff of 100 and six division aides.

The grand marshal and his staff will lead the procession, preceded by three platoons of mounted police, commanded by Capt. McNamee.

Behind Father Tracy and his staff will come the officers of the Irish-Catholic Parade Union. These are: Joseph P. Hartnett, president; Jeremiah Sheehan and Edward Devoy, vice-presidents; John P. Ryan, recording secretary; P. R. Fitzgerald, corresponding secretary; Terence Martin, treasurer; and Rev. D. W. Clarke, chaplain.

Starts From Twelfth and Olive Streets.

The parade will start from Twelfth and Olive streets at 2 o'clock, after forming on Twelfth, Pine, Chestnut and adjoining cross streets from Eleventh to Fourteenth. A place of formation has been assigned to each parish and the divisions will be composed in the following order:

DIVISION 1.
Con Roland, Aide.
Uniform Band, Knights of Father Mathew.
Our Lady of Good Counsel Parish.
St. Patrick's Parish.
St. James' Parish.
Assumption Parish.
St. Vincent's Parish.

DIVISION 2.
St. Louis University Cadets.
St. Bridget's Parish.
St. Vincent's Parish.
St. Ann's Parish.
St. Lawrence's Parish.
Holy Name Parish.
Thomas Knox, Aide.
St. Vincent's Parish.
St. Vincent's Parish.

DIVISION 3.
St. Vincent's Parish.
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DIVISION 4.
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DIVISION 25.
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MRS. RICHARDSON SPEAKS FOR FIFE

Testifies for Man Accused of Husband's Murder.

TEARS COME WITH HER WORDS

HUSBAND KNEW WHENEVER SHE WAS WITH DEFENDANT.

State Closes Case and Attorney Outlines Defense, Which Will Be Alibi and May Involve Another Man.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

SAVANNAH, Mo., March 15.—Mrs. Addie L. Richardson, dressed in deep black, as the chief witness in behalf of the man accused of her husband's murder, gave an intensely dramatic touch to the trial of Stuart Fife today.

She told the story of the tragedy, exactly as she told when she was on trial for Richardson's murder a few weeks ago, deviating in no particular.

Mrs. Richardson explained away much of the insinuation regarding her relations with Fife that had come from the lips of the witnesses for the state.

At times she wept as she told her story, but for the most part her testimony was given in a low but distinct voice and in a manner that seemed to give the weight of truth to her words.

The State Rests.

Its Side of the Case.

The state closed its case a few minutes before 10 o'clock today in the trial of Stewart Fife for the Richardson murder.

Sheriff Holcomb, who testified last night, was recalled this morning and cross-examined. The clothing worn by Richardson the night he was killed, the plates and photographs, revolver and bullets were admitted in evidence. The jury examined the revolver and bullets carefully.

The prosecution asked to be allowed to introduce Lydia Fuson of St. Joseph on Monday or Tuesday, when she will be able to come to Savannah. She has stated that Fife made admissions to her after the killing of Richardson.

Judge Burnes indicated that he would allow the woman to testify when she is brought to Savannah. He said he would pass on the question when it comes before him at the proper time.

James W. Boyd, leading counsel for Fife, made the statement to the jury for his client. He began by telling of Thomas Fife, growing interested in the Fife-Richardson Mercantile Co., and the coming of Stewart Fife to Savannah.

"When he first came here," said Mr. Boyd, "both Mr. and Mrs. Richardson paid him some attention. At the time, Mrs. Jenkins and others say they saw Fife and Mrs. Richardson riding together. Fife and his father were both at the Richardson house and Mr. Richardson proposed that they take a drive. The story Fife did not go, and Richardson asked his wife to take Stewart and drive down to the square to water the horse."

"The night they were seen on the steps by Lawrence McDaniel and others, Mrs. Richardson was looking for her husband. She was drunk. Mrs. Richardson came down town frequently and occasionally she met Stewart Fife. It will be shown that Stewart Fife was out of employment, and went out West. He went away in the ordinary way, and wrote letters back to his friends. Everybody knew where he was. He found employment at North Yakima and was known there by his right name, J. S. Fife."

"It will be shown by the evidence that Fife lost his revolver in Chicago, and that he never bought another one. The state has traced him around the square up to 8 o'clock. He was dropped at that hour to fill in the gap. We will show that he was in the rooms of the Owl Club, as the state has already proven."

"It will be shown that another man was seen going west on the north side of the square, with his coat buttoned up and making some peculiar inquiries."

Attorney Boyd intimated that the revolver found by the Rickoff boy was placed there long after the murder of Richardson. That was the purpose of having the boy put another revolver in the sewer yesterday."

There is no surprise at the defense as outlined by the attorneys for Fife. The state believes it has almost established the fact that, while Fife was really at the rooms of the Owl Club the night of 9 o'clock.

At 8:15 he was seen on the south side of the square by A. B. Kennard, who spoke to him. At 8:45 those witnesses say Fife was in the Owl Club rooms and Fife was not there.

Flat Contradiction of Witnesses.

The direct evidence of Mrs. Richardson was continued after the noon recess. She said she had passed the picture car near King's Corner frequently, but had not talked to Fife there.

"I know I never fixed his tie or offered to fix it," she said.

Regarding the accident at the store on July 4, when she was said to be in the store with Fife alone, Mrs. Richardson said she was engaged in business at the time.

Fife's lawyers tried to get an admission from her that she had been active in the prosecution of Fife, but he denied it. He said he was engaged in business at the time.

Gov. Dockery, Acting Mayor Hornsby and members of the Municipal Assembly will review the parade from the balcony of the Lindell Hotel.

Ancient Hibernians and Uniformed Orders.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians will be represented in the parade by 600 members. About 100 members of the uniform rank, Knights of Father Mathew, will be in line. Bands of music will be interspersed in the line of march.

New and elaborate floats have been prepared by nearly all the parishes, and the competition for the prize, which will be given for the handsomest display, will be a close one.

St. Bridget's parish will display a float representing the Hill of Tara, surmounted by a Celtic cross, with the Bard of Tara in appropriate costume.

The parade will consume about two and half hours in traveling the entire line of march.

LOWEST PRICES

EASIEST TERMS

DON'T MISS THIS

SALE CUT

PRICES COME

SEE BUY

NOW PAY AS YOU CAN

ANNUAL MARCH SALE

Our Annual March Sale stands without parallel as a money-saving sale.
REDUCTION OF 25 TO 35 PER CENT
On our former low prices with all the credit you want at your own terms.



This gold-
en oak
highly fin-
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gant carved
saddle
seat Rocker
—such as
you have
been pay-
ing \$2.50
for—Our
March Sale
Price—
98c



**\$2.00 Cash Down
Balance 50 Cents a Week**

This complete Dining Room Suit, consisting of a beautiful Golden Oak Sideboard, Six (6) Golden Oak High Back Dining Room Chairs, Solid Golden Oak Pillar Extension Table, at the remarkably low price, and only \$2.00 cash down and 50 cents a week for balance. We want your trade and offer this as a special inducement to open a charge account with you.....

\$29.50

This
exquisite
Oak
Dresser,
well-made,
polished,
worth
easily \$18
—March
Sale Price,
\$11.50





This handsome Parlor Reception Chair is polished mahogany finish, worth regularly \$5.00—
March Sale Price,
\$2.75



This beautiful Golden Oak Polish Finish Dressing Table, with shape French bevel plate mirror, worth regularly \$5.50—
Our March Sale Price,
\$5.75



150 of these handsome full size Iron Beds in all colors, made of the very best malleable iron—March Sale Price,
\$5.59



A lot of these full size Iron Beds in 5 different designs and in all colors—
March Sale Price,
\$6.88



Golden Oak full swell highly polished China Closet, worth regularly \$35.00—March Sale Price,
\$22.50



A large lot of 5-drawer Chests—well-made and substantial—regular price, \$4.00—March Sale Price,
\$3.98

PARLOR SUITS

Worth \$60—now.....\$43.50
Worth \$48—now.....\$31.75
Worth \$36—now.....\$24.50
Worth \$22—now.....\$12.85

SIDEBOARDS

Worth \$45—now.....\$37.50
Worth \$38—now.....\$25.00
Worth \$28—now.....\$17.85

WARDROBES

Worth \$25—now.....\$16.98
Worth \$16—now.....\$9.50

BROADWAY CO.

**1101-1103 OLIVE STREET N. W. CORNER
11th and OLIVE STS.**

FOLDING BEDS

Worth \$30—now.....\$19.85
Worth \$24—now.....\$14.50
Worth \$18—now.....\$10.50

BEDROOM SUITS

Worth \$55—now.....\$37.50
Worth \$42—now.....\$28.50
Worth \$25—now.....\$14.98

EXTENSION TABLES

Worth \$12—now.....\$7.88
Worth \$10—now.....\$5.75
Worth \$6—now.....\$3.58

Bloomington, Ill., and that George D. Crowley owns a half interest in the business. Mrs. Richardson was testifying together. "The night Mr. Richardson was killed," asked Mr. Boyd, Fife's attorney, "was Stewart Fife there at any time?" "Not to my knowledge," "Do you know how Mr. Richardson came to his death—at whose hands?" "I do not."

Testifying about her husband at the St. Charles Hotel, the night her husband was killed, Mrs. Richardson was asked by Mr. Boyd:

"What did you do after finding your husband?"

"I went into the office and wrote a note to whom?"

"To whom?"

"To George Crowley."

The note to Crowley has never been mentioned before and was a mystery until Mrs. Richardson explained on cross-examination that Crowley had told her, at the store, that he had been in the room with Fife. Richardson said her husband, when drinking, was jealous of Stewart Fife.

Explanation of "Come to This."

"Your husband was shot in the hall, was he not?" Mrs. Richardson was asked on cross-examination.

"Yes."

"Almost in the door?"

"Yes."

"What did he say?"

"He said 'Come to' or something like that."

"Did you tell Mr. Knickerbocker, Miss Nora Terhune and others that night that your husband said, at the door, 'Has it come to this?' meaning that he was followed into his own house?"

Mrs. Richardson said when her husband fell his feet were on the door sill. She dragged him in, she said, until his head rested in the door.

The state laid the foundation for impeaching Mrs. Richardson's evidence, the prosecutor said by asking her:

"Did Mrs. Fife, the mother of the defendant, say to you in the store, about the first of December, in the presence of the defendant, 'I wish you would keep away from Stewart and not bother him so much at his work?'"

"No, she did not."

John Richardson told about going with his mother to look for his father the night they met Fife at the stone steps. He fixed the date, but his recollection was shaken by cross-examination.

James Grant of Cameron, brother-in-law of Frank Richardson, said he was at the Richardson home the night that Mrs. Richardson and John went to look for Richardson.

Fife's Friends Disappointed.

Court was adjourned late this afternoon until Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. There is some disappointment among the friends of Fife over the cross examination of Mrs. Richardson. Mrs. Richardson was led out of the beaten path by Charles F. Booher and several times she answered his inquiries by saying, "I don't remember."

It is said that Fife bought a revolver from him in the summer of 1900. He said it was a second-hand weapon and that he had put a spring in it.

"Did you see a revolver that was found on the street last?" Curran was asked.

"Yes."

"What kind of a spring did it have?"

"A new spring, but the one I put in the revolver sold to Fife."

Curran said he could not identify Fife's revolver, should it be shown to him, unless it had the spring in it that he had placed there. He was a disappointment to the defense. Fife's lawyers offered to prove that Fife had borrowed a revolver from Curran on Dec. 12, 1900, but were not permitted.

Robert Francis said Fife came to his home in October, 1900, to see him, and that he was drunk there at the time, but Francis would not let him go to Richardson's room. He was asked why he refused.

"His manner was commanding," said Francis.

Fife told him, the witness said, that Mrs. Richardson wanted to see her husband. Francis said Fife did not come to his hotel to inquire for Richardson in September, when Mrs. Richardson testified that she sent him.

The defense had many of the neighbors of the Fife family from St. Joseph on the stand to testify that they knew of Fife's whereabouts when the officers were looking for him. These witnesses said Fife's parents and sisters told them he was in North Yakima, and that he had put a spring in it.

"Did you see a revolver that was found on the street last?" Curran was asked.

"Yes."

HELP WANTED--MALE.

WANTED - Government position, where they
did how obtained; full particulars as to

ANTED—10 men at 4030 N. Main at morning. James Corcoran.

ANTED—Young men with some experience in the glass and chinaware. 85 per cent. Haff Chemical Co., 4421 Olive st., alley E.

ANTED—26 men and teams, between 21st rd. on Market st.; teams 35c and trap John A. Lynch.

ANTED—Good milker; also man to

SCHOOL—shorthand, bookkeeping: Englishes: three months' course, \$10. 221 N. 4th st.

AND BLACKSMITH WANTED—On rent: Erhardt Carriage Co., Atchison, Kas.

WANTED—Two carriage painters and Apply from 8 to 12, Sunday morning, 4th st.

HANGER WANTED—Strictly first-class: singer; cooker; none other need apply. Killed Page bl.

ANGERS WANTED—Three experienced
ngers. D. S. Lane, 1606 Burd av.

ANGERS WANTED—See our folding
board, neatest arrangement yet; can carry
car. The Brown Co., 1125 Olive st.

ANGERS, our new sample books are
call or write. Star Wall Paper Co., 1168
St. Louis, Mo.

BOYS WANTED—Three pasta boys, also
drive wagon. 5853 Easton av.

BAKER WANTED—First-class pattern
Apply at Heimbacher, Forge and Milling
Co., 1010 Olive st.

WANTED position for the right man, not to but to represent old established business, having \$200,000 capital; \$500.00 per expenses. Parable direct from one of straight salary not conditional upon results upon faithful work; no experience necessary for promotion; state age and give name. Ad. Manager, Box 680, Chicago, Ill.

GRAPHER WANTED—Finisher, must understand tinting, toning and developing; also cut. 2612 Gamble st.

MAN WANTED—Doctor wanted to write columns in country drug store; must have

WANTED—Plumber who has had 3
experience at the business. 5315 Franklin
R. WANTED—Apply 4087 Olive, between
8 o'clock.

WANTED—Experienced white man as
porter; prefer one 30 to 40 years old, who
can bend porter for some large home; re-
quired. Apply to Superintendent.

WANTED—Experienced porters; re-
quired. D. Crawford & Co.

WANTED—Good man as porter in bak-
N. 12th st.

S FILLED—Last week the following
students of the Southwestern Business
810 Olive st., as bookkeepers and sten-
United States district attorney's
Custom House; Commonwealth Trust Co.,
Broadway; Frost-Prigg Lumber Co., Lib-
erist bldg. This school prepares persons
best office employment and makes a spe-
cial assisting graduates to good positions;
night school.

ers; apply at once. S. F. Myerson Frig.
and Chestnut sts.

FEEDERS WANTED—Two pigs feeders;
day and night work; state wages required.
23, Post-Dispatch.

MAN WANTED—A hustling job pressman;
presses; state experience, salary ex-
pected but good worker need apply. Ad-
vert-Dispatch.

MAN WANTED—Two good job printers on
the work. Home Printing Co. 123 Lo-

MAN WANTED—Printer as make-up and

brief work. St. Louis Bism. str.
 121 Locust st.
 diseases a specialty at Franklin Avenue
 pharmacy. 1214 Franklin av.
 ON WANTED—\$75 per month and travel-
 expenses paid salaries on bailing powder;
 re unnecessary. Purdy Co., Chicago.
 SERS AND FRAMES WANTED—25 shorders
 beams: \$3.50 per day; 27th and Locust
 month's work. L. Keonah & Co.
 KERS WANTED—Experienced pullers
 tacks. Goodhart Shot Co., La.

AND, bookkeeping, touch typewriting.
ch. day, 110; night, 85; positions secured.
and Jones's Business College, Grand
and Soc. Call.

CUTTER WANTED—Skirt cutter and de-
to take charge of factory in southern
man who understands thoroughly how to
design and make skirts; references re-
ad. F 144. Post-Dispatch.

ESSER WANTED—Experienced; steady
od pay. Apply Meyer & Goessling Cloak
N. 11th st.

IR-COLLECTOR WANTED—Collector-collect salary and commission; state age and sex; neat and good talker; insurance men. Ad. K 158, Post-Dispatch.

FATHER WANTED—Past, successful
in wholesale shoe business. Must be ac-
quainted with shoe terms; male or female. Ad.
Post-Dispatch.

SUNSH WANTED—At 4648 Compton av.:
A. Boyer, 2726 Dalton av.

SONS WANTED—4648 Compton av.

BOY WANTED—Good wages. 1419
av.

STUDENT WANTED—A general super-
visor for a coal mine; applicant must have
experience, commercial education and be
able to handle functions. Information Ad. M

US WANTED—On custom coats;
 good pay; Millie A. Averill
 Dressing Co., Broadway and Pine st.

WANTED—First-class ladies' tailors;
 Monday 8 a. m. Tailoring Department,
 Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.

US WANTED—A good tailor on coats;
 st. ROOM 19, third floor.

WANTED—First-class (also on capital)
can do good pressing. \$154 Franklin
door.

WANTED—Team for scraper work: new
Vista and Theresa av. or 3800 Maple.

WANTED—23 teams Kensington and
\$3.75 per day; one month's work. M.

WANTED—Tth and Washington; 50c load
ticket. Carroll Contracting Co.

WANTED—85 teams; 25c for four blocks
and Kearby.

Delmer. M. J. Smith.

ANTED-8 teams to haul brick; Grand
yette; good wages; pay every evening.
Wrecking Co.

ANTED-Team to haul free cinders, 150
each load hauled. 2004 South Jaffer-

AND SHOVELERS WANTED-We pay
a trip ticket mon. \$1.75; Market and
Monday morning. J. Belknap.

RS WANTED-Apply 2821 N. Spring
roll Co. Co.

ND. MEN WANTED—see page 10-11
in morning! Monday's work.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS FOR SALE

[illegible]

Co., 2128 Lucas av.

Stoves, Ranges, Etc.

RANGES-For sale, gas ranges, 4-burner double-burner oven and broiler; price \$230 up to \$797 Franklin st.

RANGES-For sale, 4-hole Portland gas st.; also one for \$8. 331 Main St. at

RANGE-For sale, 4-burner Jewel gas stove. Call 6-1000

SINK STOVE-For sale, gas stove and refrigerator. Call Monday, 42164 Morgan st.

RANGE-For sale, one large 6-hole 14-inch wide range. Call 6-1000

Pumbing shop, 2023 Choussau av.

RANGE-For sale, new 4-hole steel range, good condition. Call 6-1000

RANGE-For sale, six-hole cast steel range, no cabinet use; fine order; for \$10; cost \$60. Call 1052 Franklin st.

RANGE-For sale, large hotel range; all conveniences Comforts, Mahalick, Gordon or single electric burner. Call 1052 Franklin st. Franklin Furniture Co., 2831 Franklin st.

RANGES-Water, gas, ranges of all descriptions. Call 6-1000

RANGE-For sale, fine 4-hole gas range; call 6-1000. 1102 Franklin st.

RANGE-For sale, fine 4-hole gas range; call 6-1000. 1102 Franklin st.

KITCHEN-For sale, a Mahalick range and electric furniture. 3002 S. 44. Louie et al.

RANGE-For sale, four-hole gas range; call 6-1000

OVENS-For sale, Buck's cook stove; also portable gasoline stove. Call 1052 S. 14th st.

OVEN-Charter Oak cook stove, in perfect condition; sell cheap. At 112 N. 14th st.

OVENS-For sale, 1 one lot of Quaker Meal Ovens, 1000 lbs. capacity. Call 6-1000

OVENS and refrigerators, known to be the best made anywhere, guaranteed to last, sealed her, which we will sell at very low prices before purchasing elsewhere. Y. 17-110 Franklin st.

Sewing Machines.

MACHINES sold, cleaned and repaired; J. H. KILHOFF, 2023 Choussau av. Phone 6-1000; Y. 17-110 Franklin st.

OUR new ball-bearing machines; we have them direct from the factory at cut prices; we will bring a new downy machine \$5.00 up; machine slightly used \$3 up; new machines reinduced by our own sewing machine company. Call 6-1000 (all kinds of machines) open evenings, Sun. 17-110 Franklin st.

WING MACHINE—For sale, new drop-head machine; reasonable price; monthly payments.

[illegible]

esp: also all household goods. 1815 S. Jett
1. 87.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS—For sale, elegant, 4-piece
silk suit, folding bed, carpet, bookcases, h
small iron refrigerator, china clo
dining table, stove and range. L. Jan
13 Franklin av.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS—For sale, beautiful 6-p
furnished bath new; 5 bedroom anti
6 lines; price \$425 cash; no appt. 285
ave st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS—For sale, range, oak be
iron safe, iron bed, single iron bed, o
kitchen safe, dresser and washstand. M
se st.

Garrison av.

REHOLD GOODS-For sale, elegant
n of gold, furnished. Also new, set;
must be sold this week; party leaving city
demore. \$600. 28 Fairmount st.

REHOLD GOODS-For sale, elegant
n of gold, buffet, table, 4 leather-seat chairs,
newly upholstered. \$750. 29 Bell st.


REHOLD GOODS-For sale, 25 Monogram
n, from \$4 up to \$100 chair, 48, 1 Windsor
chair, bed, \$15. 2118 Franklin st.

AUCTION SALES
14 Weymouth or Lam. 25 Cent

L. BLUMENKRANTZ & CO.
AUCTIONEERS
will buy or sell your land; jewelry, furniture,
city.

14 Words or less, 20 Cents.

BOOK MART, 217 N. 11th st., St. Louis, Mo.
A. E. Miller. Particular attention paid to
outside orders; unexcused postal delinquency and sold.



WATCH US GROW! The Mutual Home Co.



TOO LATE
TO HAVE
CUT MADE.

Furnishes you the MONEY
to purchase the property.
Your income from RENT
more than pays the COM-
PANY back. You pocket the
difference and in a few years
you have the property clear.



DO YOU KNOW OF A BETTER INVESTMENT?
THE MUTUAL HOME COMPANY'S CONTRACT IS AS SAFE AS A GOVERNMENT BOND.

NO CASH PAYMENT REQUIRED—A Small Membership Fee is the Only Cost.
THE MUTUAL HOME COMPANY has the public's unqualified endorsement and is unhesitatingly acknowledged to be
the BEST. WE GUARANTEE to place you in possession of your own HOME or allow you a LOAN IN LESS THAN ONE-
SIXTH (1/6) the time required by any other company on the globe.
Liberal inducements offered local representatives throughout the United States.

Telephone, Kinloch 4 497. Open Evenings 7 to 9.
THE MUTUAL HOME CO.,
1508-9-10 Chemical Building,
St. Louis, Mo.



EVERY MAN HIS OWN LANDLORD.

We will buy or build you a home or farm in any locality or will pay off
a mortgage or lien, or, if no loan is taken, you can receive cash to the amount
of a loan to which you would be entitled, and will give you 14 years and 3
months to return the money at the rate of

\$1.50 PER WEEK
On Each \$1000, Without Interest.

Your rent money will buy you a home, and you need not even own a lot.

PLAN.

First payment on each \$1000 is \$3; then \$50 per week until you get in
your home, when you pay the company \$1.50 per week on each \$1000. This
plan is the reverse of all other home companies as to the treatment of its
members in regard to the advantages given the old and the new; the first to
join get their homes first, the last joining pay the least. Any one that can
pay rent can buy a home by our plan. Call or write us for full particulars.
Open Monday and Saturday until 8 p. m.

THE SOUTHERN MUTUAL HOME CO.
OFFICES 305 DE SOTO BLDG., 708½ PINE STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.
Telephone—Main 1574; Kinloch A1091.

FOR SALE.

S. W. COR. TWELFTH AND OLIVE STS.,
OLD MERCHANTS' HOTEL SITE.
116 ft. 7 1/2 in. on Twelfth St. by 100 ft. on Olive St.

The undersigned special commissioners appointed by order of court
will receive private sealed bids for above property on or before March 17,
1930. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for \$10,000.00,
payable to Henry Trost, Clerk of the Circuit Court of St. Louis.
Title Guaranty Trust Co. will guarantee the title if desired and paid
for by the purchaser.

SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS.
J. A. WEBB,
Care of Missouri Trust Co.
CHAS. A. ROBINSON,
206 Fullerton Building.
F. M. ESTES, Attorney, Carleton Building.

DO YOU OWN A HOME?

If not, we will loan you the money to buy or build a HOME without interest
or pay off your mortgage and allow you to repay it in small monthly payments,
less than you now pay rent.

\$1000 Loan \$7.50 Per Month
\$2000 Loan \$15.00 Per Month

The only company that is INCORPORATED and has a charter from the
State of Missouri to do this business. Call or address for particulars,
United States Loan and Realty Co.
Suite 318 and 319 Union Trust Building.

Don't Wait—New Plan—Investigate

We will put you in your own home. You get all your money at
once and pay off in installments smaller than monthly rent.

COME AND SEE US. OFFICE OPEN UNTIL 9 P. M.

Columbia Home and Investment Co.
1209-10 Union Trust Building.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
14 Words or Less, 20 Cents.

MARKET STREET CORNER.
We have a corner lot on Market street, between
Union and State streets, 100 feet wide, 100 feet
deep. Call at 1111 Chestnut st.
GRIFPIN & CO., 1111 Chestnut st.

CHEAP LOT FOR BUILDER.
N. 10th and Olive, 100 feet front, 100 feet deep, only \$25
per foot. 3 feet above grade. For particulars see
APPLE & HEMMELMANN JR., 608 Chestnut st.

OREGON AV. LOTS \$18 PER FOOT.
On 10th, on the east side of Oregon av., 135 feet
front, 100 feet deep. Call at 1017 1/2 N. 10th.
HENRY HEMMELMANN JR., 608 Chestnut st.

IOWA AV. LOT \$15.
Iowa av., east side, 173 feet front, 100 feet deep,
only \$15 per foot. Call at 1017 1/2 N. 10th.
HENRY HEMMELMANN JR., 608 Chestnut st.

PROPERTY FOR SALE OR LEASE.
One lot, 60 feet front, 100 feet deep, only \$25
per foot. 3 feet above grade. For particulars see
APPLE & HEMMELMANN JR., 608 Chestnut st.

LOT FOR SALE.
N. 10th and Olive, 100 feet front, 100 feet deep,
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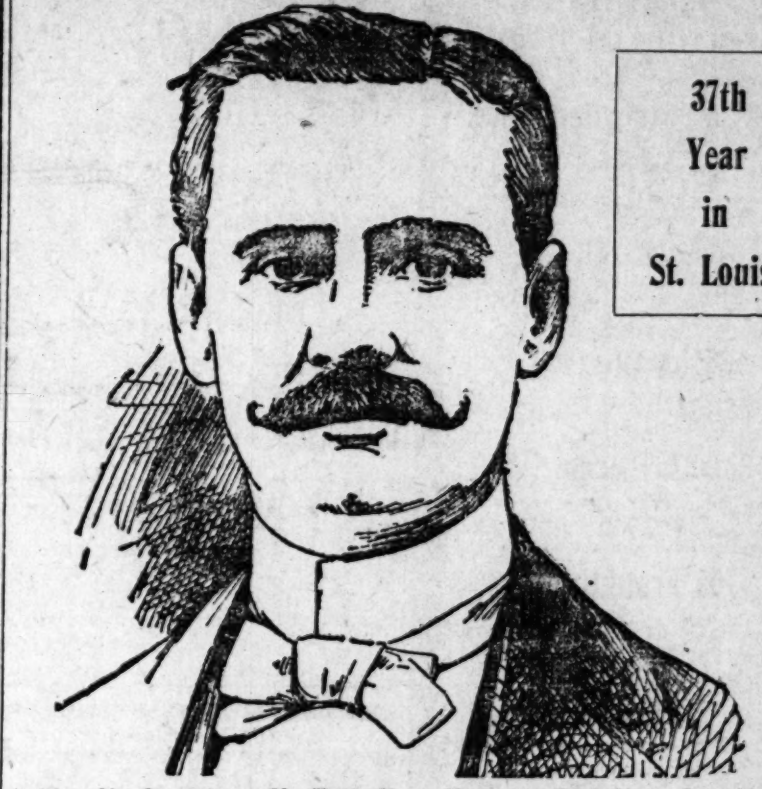
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CLAIRVOYANCE. 14 Words or Less, 20 Cents.

MARVELOUS REVELATIONS BY PROF. W. J. MARTIN THE WORLD'S GREATEST CLAIRVOYANT, 2346 OLIVE STREET, COR. JEFFERSON AV.



37th
Year
in
St. Louis.

Asking No Questions, He Tells Your Name in Full, Your Occupation,
Whom and When You Will Marry.

He fully appreciates the fact that his reputation
is always at stake, and each one of his patrons
will receive the most careful attention that he
can give. He will tell you the name of the person
who is the most likely to marry you, and he will
tell you the name of the person who is the most
likely to be your enemy.

He will tell you the name of the person who is
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CLAIRVOYANT.

FOR ONE WEEK MORE HIS REGULAR
\$5.00 READINGS REDUCED TO
\$1.00 FEE \$1.00

PROF. H. C. GAIL,
2651 OLIVE STREET.

Is Oldest in Experience, Richest in Knowledge and Skill—Crowned With
Years of Unparalleled Success as a Clairvoyant—His Advice
Has Saved and Made Thousands Happy
—It Will Benefit You.



THIS MARVELOUS MAN THE MASTER MIND

of clairvoyance and expert exponent of honest
truth, the greatest secret of life. It is that mar-
velous, unseen power that enables you to
control man or woman and to be happy in life.
IT IS THE KEY TO A HIGHER LIFE.

It gives the minds of millions and regulates
the destinies of nations. All truly great men and
women possess personal magnetism and use it.
The rich man is rich because he utilizes this in-
visible force; the poor man is poor because he
lacks magnetism or the knowledge of its use. The
sage, the statesman, the lover all profit by the
use of this marvelous force.

DO YOU WISH TO POSSESS THIS KEY?
To the vaults of happiness, wealth and
fame, or will you stand by, vainly hoping that
luck or chance may open the door for you? Why
not consult PROF. GAIL? He can and will assist you.

He gives dates, facts and figures, reliable and
unmistakable. He tells you of coming dangers,
events of the future, and guides you through the
maze of life, marriage, divorce, law and
speculation; tells if friends are true or false; the
future plainly revealed; loves united, troubles
healed, names of friends and enemies, and does
all that the master mind can do.

If you do not know what a true scientific ac-
countant is, consult PROF. GAIL. He can tell you
all that you want to know, and that he can
do. He convinces his clients by telling them their every
fear, hope, wish, trouble and ambition. In re-
sults, dates, facts and figures, reliable and
unmistakable. He tells you of coming dangers,
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PROF. GAIL has been before the people for
many years, and his medium is the most accurate
and reliable. He has saved and made thousands
happy. He can tell you all that you want to know,
and that he can do.

PERSONAL MAGNETISM QUICKLY
DEVELOPED.
Personal magnetism is the magic wand that rules
the world. It triumphs over obstacles and brings
success.

Office hours—9 a. m. to 8 p. m., daily and Sun-
day. 2651 Olive St.—2651.

HERE AT LAST! STRANGE—WONDERFUL—BUT TRUE ARE THE AW- ESTRICKEN TESTS GIVEN BY THE GREAT AUSTRALIAN MED. U.

\$5000 IN GOLD
to anyone in the
world, to compete
with him. Possession
more power than any
four mediums com-
bined.

**NO CARD, TRANCE OR
HAND HUMAN.**

80 GREAT IS HIS POWER that he can tell you, while in a Clairvoyant state, all you wish to
know without a word being spoken. Once all is made known, success and failure; bring all your
skepticism with you; he will open your eyes to the private chamber mystery. Come, all ye brave-
hearted, and see the power of this man. He will tell you the name of the person who is the most
likely to be your friend, and he will tell you the name of the person who is the most
likely to be your enemy.

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The St. Louis World's Fair Girl.

Sunday POST-DISPATCH Magazine



THREE VIEWS OF
MISS NATALIE GEISEL,
3812 CLEVELAND AVE.,
AS THE WORLD'S FAIR GIRL.
COSTUME DEVISED AND WORN
BY HERSELF AT A UNION CLUB
FANCY DRESS BALL.



THE DRESS
WAS COVERED WITH PHOTOGRAPHS
OF PRESIDENTS OF WORLDS
FAIR WORKERS AND
OTHER FAMOUS MEN.

ANOTHER MORSEL OF MONEY FOR THE RAPACIOUS MISSOURI RIVER

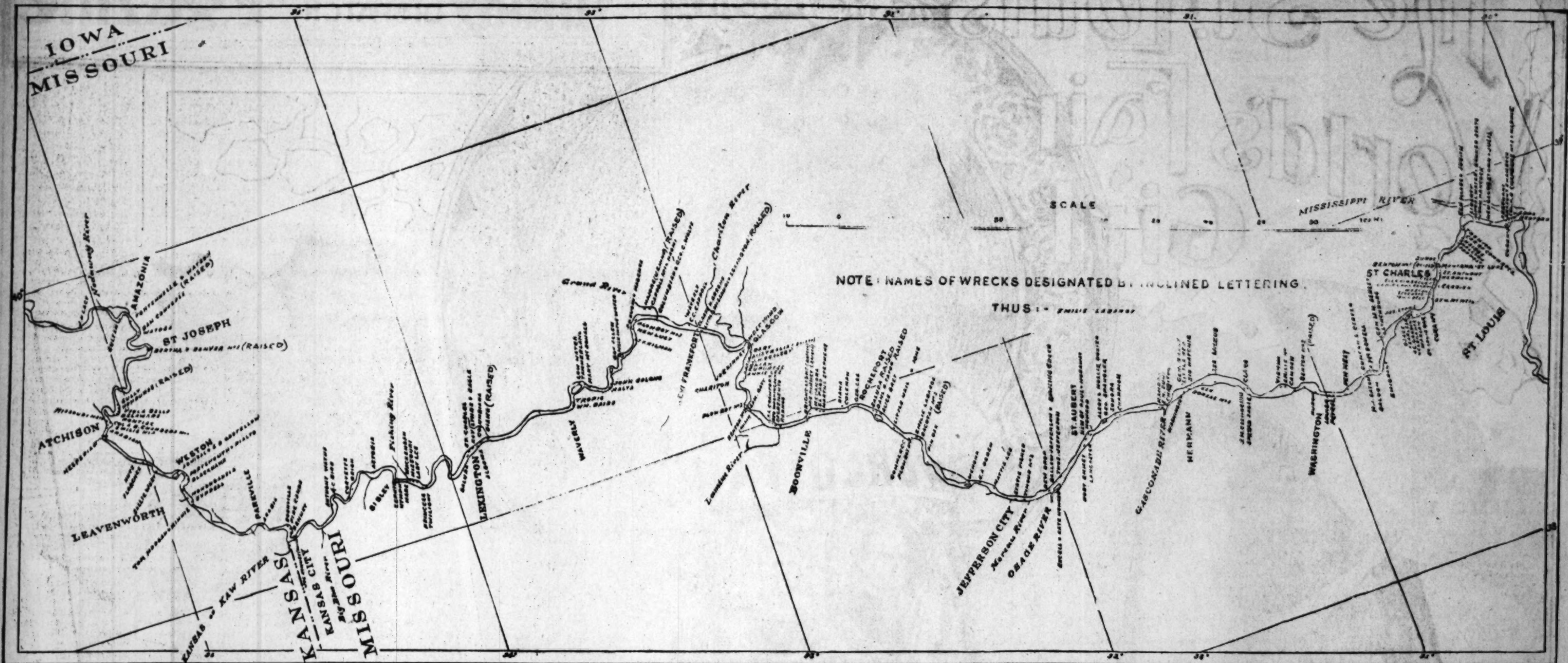


Chart of the Missouri river from its mouth to the Nodaway River, showing the locations of all wrecks known to the government surveys and commissions since that of the Thomas Jefferson, side-wheel, in June, 1819, when a fleet went up the river to determine how far the stream was navigable.

AFTER two years of abandonment and abolition of the Missouri River Commission, Congress returns to the Missouri river to spend \$75,000 pulling snags.

The Missouri is too big a river to be cast aside and forgotten. Simultaneous with the congressional appropriation comes a complaint from Jefferson City that irrigation ditches upon the upper river have sapped the Missouri of half its volume, a report which Col. Amos Stickney of the Mississippi River Commission tells the Sunday Post-Dispatch is not true at all, for the Missouri is as big a river today as it ever was.

Time was when it seemed that the Missouri was to be taken up by Congress and made a great commercial highway, with a good, tractable channel and revetted banks. Even as recently as 1892 Congress appropriated for its improvement the sum of \$2,710,000. But the congressional arm was withdrawn, and the work of improvement failed, until today the Missouri, with more millions sunk in it one way and another than any other river in the world, is so little navigated that its channel lights have been removed.

MARK TWAIN was once asked by a New Englander if the Missouri river was as muddy as reputed.

"Muddy," said the humorist, "I think it is. It is so muddy the wind blows dust out of it."

If it were not the middle of rivers it would not be the adopted child of Congress one year and an orphan the next. The mud is occasioned by the soil through which the Missouri runs. It is not a clay or a hard loam, but a loose, rich, sandy soil, which crumbles wherever water touches it, making it possible for the swift Missouri to cut down in a night a bank which the Mississippi would not wear away in weeks.

The Missouri river has never truly been conquered. It is a wild, free stream unequalled in length by any other river on the American continent, and it can assert its independence in more ways than any other river that flows. Steamboats have ridden it, but their wrecks are strewn from Fort Benton to the mouth. Channels have been dredged in it, but the Missouri has speedily rolled them full of sand. Great revetments have been built like solid masonry along its banks, but the Missouri has cut under them and brought them tumbling down over as Sampson tumbled the structures of old. Bridges have been swung over it, and the Missouri has swirled around their piers until the structure was unseathed and trains tumbled into the stream.

Yet the men who have worked with this river, and who have navigated it along much of its length, are opposed to abandonment. They say the Missouri is not an incorrigible. They are sure it can be made fit for steamboating. The trouble, says Col. Amos Stickney, the last president of the Missouri river commission, has not been with the river, but with the treatment it has received. He says a general improvement would make it a commercial stream, but that patches of improvement here and there can never accomplish anything but the ruin they wrought when they were tried. Capt. A. W. Miller, a Missouri river steamboatman, says the Missouri river did not sink so many steamboats as were sunk by masters, and that the reason steamboating ceased on the river is that insurance on Missouri river boats became so stiff a boat owner could not stand it.

However these things may be, it is a strange thing to see this great river, day after day, and never a boat of any sort upon it. The Missouri is muddy and swift, and its waters do not look pretty in a glass, but the Missouri is a beautiful river for all that. It has none but the living waters. The dance and swirl and foam, they sweep grandly and spread without end, and they come from mountain fastnesses 4000 miles away. No other river has so many white bars. Few rivers have so many white, water-eaten walls. Perhaps none are so suggestive of the primitive as this great river, which has triumphed over every conqueror sent against it, and runs today as untrammelled as it did when Lewis and Clark ascended it to find its source, almost 100 years ago.

By CAPT. A. W. MILLER.

THE Missouri river, one of the greatest arteries of commerce in the United States or the world, is to be improved this year so far as the efforts of one snagboat go in expending an appropriation of \$75,000.

The cry of so many ridiculous for the stream, and

gone, but the insurance companies boosted the rates so high that business was swiftly and effectually killed.

There is no reason on earth why this condition should remain. We all know how land slips into the water, and we know why it is. Revetting and rip-rapping on a judicial scale would prevent all this, and after the channel was once formed and cleaned the Missouri would be as commercially important in proportion to the cities on its banks as the Mississippi.

By COL. AMOS STICKNEY, U.S.A.

THERE is enough water in the Missouri river to maintain a navigable channel all the year round. Improvements can be made to not only give ample channels at the lowest stages of the river, but to add millions of dollars to the value of property in the valley. It lies with the people of the Missouri valley to make their stream one of the greatest highways of commerce in the world.

The first work undertaken by the government on the Missouri river below the mouth of the Yellowstone were at Nebraska and St. Joseph under small appropriations made in 1878. Subsequently other localities, until in 1881 there were fourteen separate localities where work had been ordered. They were strewn from St. Charles to Vermilion, over 380 miles.

In 1881 a plan for the systematic improvement of the river from the mouth to Sioux City was submitted by Col. Suter, and in 1882 Congress appropriated \$850,000 for the general improvement of the river. A large plan for the work was prepared. In 1884 the Missouri River Commission was created to take charge of the work, and \$600,000 was appropriated. The commission directed its efforts to the reach on the mouth of the Osage. Three hundred thousand dollars worth of good river property is going to waste swiftly. There is even no use for it in the Mississippi and so it rots up there in the Missouri while Congress continually ignores the value of the work it could accomplish. There is a fleet of barges, four pile-drivers, one towboat, with a valuable iron hull, and three small towboats. They lay in idleness against the shore and one logboat is detailed to clear the river from the Mississippi to Kansas City.

That is not so important as it would be if the banks were secured and the channel did not shift. Last summer one wreck showed itself between the Mississippi and Omaha. That was the boilers of the Raymond, sunk 20 years ago four miles below the mouth of Grand river, opposite Brunswick. This spring there may be a dozen logboats below Kansas City. What we need is not more water or the snags drawn, so much as a completion of the revetting and diking undertaken. This could be accomplished if Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison, Glasgow, Booneville, Jefferson City, Hermann and Washington would act together. Enough pressure could be brought to bear to send the Missouri valley congressmen into the hottest kind of a fight for a respectable appropriation and would in the end result in making the Missouri permanently navigable to Sioux City.

It seems strange to me that the farmers along the river have not appreciated before the value of such a movement. There is no finer land for agriculture than that along this stream. Over that soft, sandy, crumbling stratum that is ever a prey to the swift currents and constantly gives way slipping into the water, is a layer of the richest soil on earth. It extends to a depth of five and six feet and ever yields abundantly.

This sandy substratum is what causes the trouble. The water washes it out of the channel. Not only does a rod or so of a man's farm slip into the river, but a new bar is formed of which the pilot of the oncoming steamer knows nothing. His only guides are the eddies in the water and the general aspect of the bank.

It was not lack of water that killed steamboating on the Missouri. This has been accomplished by unscrupulous boat owners whose tactics have forced insurance rates so high that shippers will no longer take the chance. Many years ago the report went abroad that the Missouri was a treacherous stream and that no property was safe upon it. Men who owned worn-out boats loaded them to the guns, placed a maximum insurance thereon, and sank them in the Missouri. The stream had such a reputation that investigations were fore-

at which the systematic work was in progress. This was the beginning of a virtual abandonment by Congress of the purpose to make an effective, general improvement of the river for navigation. In 1897, 1898 and 1899 the appropriations were \$300,000 per year and, in 1900, \$250,000.

In five appropriation acts, 1896 to 1900, 17 detached localities were named where work was to be performed, one of which was in the Kaw river. The effect of this large reduction of appropriations and scattering the small amounts available to points from Omaha to Pollock Bend, a distance of 300 miles, was disastrous. The systematic work on the first reach came to a full stop.

The unit cost of the various kinds of work was largely increased by the necessity for moving steamboats, barges and pile-drivers over long distances and returning them to the boatyard at Gasconade, or making expensive provision for their care at other points during the winter season. The working plant became depleted, there being no funds available for renewals. The changing of working forces, in taking up separate pieces of work, was also very expensive. The work at these localities was detached, that is not connected with any other work, and subject to destruction by change in the flow of the river.

What is absolutely necessary for proper control of the river and for the permanency of works is that the regulation should be continuous downstream, so that works once placed shall not be destroyed or rendered useless by changes of the approach of the flow from above. On account of the soft material of its bed and banks and its great flood velocities, the control and regulation of the Missouri river is as difficult as that of any river in the country save that of the lower Mississippi, where the same condition exists in an aggravated form. The difficulty consists almost entirely in making the works stand on such an unstable foundation, and many devices have been tried in their construction. That works can be made to stand, and that the river can be fully controlled and regulated has been abundantly proven by the work done by the commission, and at a cost that is not excessive when compared with other river improvements.

The general improvement of the Missouri river—opening it to commerce and carrying with it as an incident the complete protection and great enhancement in value of all property along its banks—is a matter to be urged by the people of the Missouri valley. Two chairmen of the rivers and harbors committee told me that while many appeared before the committee asking for appropriations for the Missouri river, it was a rare thing for anyone to ask for a general improvement of the river.

The efforts to localize appropriations during the last few years have prevailed to such an extent as to completely paralyze the general work. As a consequence, the effective improvement of the river will probably be postponed until such time as there will be an awakening of public sentiment to the desirability of its accomplishment. In the meantime Congress will probably be forced to yield to demands for fragmentary, disconnected works, which, in the aggregate, will cost more than complete improvement without restoring commerce to the river.

There are 404 miles of continuous work that was nearly completed, but which has suffered deterioration on account of funds being directed to other places. In addition, there are 18 localities between Omaha and the mouth of the river that have been improved some. They will aggregate about 55 miles of river.

By CAPT. H. M. CRITTENDEN, U.S.A., Former Secretary Missouri River Commission.

THE necessity for continuous work becomes most apparent when the fact is recalled that 286 wrecks have occurred in the Missouri. The causes of disaster have been ascertained as follows: Snags, 26; ice, 25; ice, 26; rocks, 11; bridges, 10; explosions, 6; sand bars and falling river, 4; ran into bank, 1; storm and wind, 1; collisions, 1; overloading, 1; swamping in violent eddy, 1; unknown, 14. Thus it is to be seen that the greatest

menaces to the safety of navigation have been the snags and rocks, which abound in these two causes being 24. The next principal cause of wrecks has been fire. In the majority of instances disasters from this cause have been due to sheer carelessness, as in the case of the Butte and Chippewa, where lighted candles were carried in the hold.

A notable wreck was that of the side-wheel steamer Bedford, engaged in the St. Louis and St. Joseph trade, which struck a snag at the mouth of the Missouri river on the night of April 25, 1840. A large hole was knocked in her bottom and, in about a minute, she sank to her hurricane deck. A severe rainstorm was raging at the time, and a number of persons were lost in the darkness. The fatalities are placed at 13 or 14. A trunk, containing \$2000 in specie, was lost and never recovered. Many persons were killed and wounded by the explosion of a boiler on the sternwheel steamer Big Hatchie on July 23, 1846, as the boat was passing Hermann. The Boreas No. 2, a sidewheel, was fired near Hermann in 1846. The boat was loaded with silver, bullion and Mexican money, which was stolen and never recovered.

The wreck of the Bowling Green, which went upon the rocks at the head of Osage chute Dec. 13, 1841, still shows where a snarl was passing. The Chippewa's end came in May, 1861, 15 miles below Poplar river. Fire was discovered at supper time on a Sunday evening. The boat was run ashore and the passengers put off, and she was then turned adrift to avoid danger to property by the explosion of powder aboard. The boat drifted across the river and nearly a mile down and, just as the fire had reached the water's edge, blew up. The disaster was caused by deckhands who entered the hold with a lighted candle. It is presumed that they tapped the whisky barrels; became intoxicated and knocked over the candle.

Cora Island, near Bellefontaine Bluffs, owes its existence to the wreck of the St. Louis and St. Joseph trade. She struck a snag April 13, 1838. She was owned by Capt. Joe Kinney of Booneville, Mo., and Capt. Ed Baldwin was the pilot. Earth and drift-work caught by the wreck made the present flourishing island.

Fifty-five German emigrants lost their lives by an explosion on the Glasgow packet Edna, July 3, 1841, at Green Island, at the mouth of the Missouri. The steamer collapsed in both boilers during the night. The starboard boiler was exploded, Oct. 28, 1838, at Mullany's Island, was used in the Custer expedition. She brought the wounded from the Little Big Horn to Fort Lincoln, a distance of 520 miles, in 84 hours, and was commanded by Capt. Grant Marsh.

One of the worst catastrophes of the Missouri was that of the Saluda, whose boilers exploded at Lexington, April 9, 1832.

In 1850 the Saluda struck a snag and sank five miles below Rocheport. Her hull was dug out of the bar some months afterward and brought to St. Louis, where she was rebuilt. She started for Council Bluffs with a load of Mormon emigrants and had arrived at Lexington when her boilers exploded, killing 17 persons. Capt. Belt, master, and Charles La Barge, pilot, were both killed. Peter Conrad and the office safe were blown 200 feet out on the bank. The surviving children of the passengers who were killed were adopted by citizens of Lexington and some of them have grown to be the foremost citizens of that city.

The first steamboat wrecked in the Missouri river was the sidewheel "Thomas Jefferson," owned by the government. She struck a snag near Cote Sans Dessein in June, 1819. This boat was in the fleet of steamers in the Long-Yellowstone expedition, the object of which was to ascertain whether the Missouri river was navigable. As the Timour No. 2, on Aug. 24, 1841, was leaving a wharfyard three miles below Jefferson City her boilers exploded. Thirty or forty persons, including the master, pilot and clerk, were killed. The office safe was thrown on top of the bluff by the force of the explosion. The wreck can be seen now at low water. The Weston burned at the head of St. Charles Island in 1843.

CHICAGO COMMANDMENTS FOR LIVING 100 YEARS

The Man Who Hands Them Down Offers as Special Inducement the Case of a Hungarian Who Lived 185 Years.

HERE are 10 commandments which St. Marcus Rothschild, of Chicago, lays down in his book, just published on the subject, "How to Prolong Life One Hundred Years on Earth."

1. Thou shalt not eat more than three times in the 24 hours. Commence with fruits, nuts, whole wheat bread, vegetables.

2. Thou shalt drink distilled water.

3. Thou shalt walk and run out of doors four hours of the 24.

4. Thou shalt bathe daily in cold water.

5. Thou shalt wear light-colored clothing only, but a trifle heavier when the weather is cold.

6. Thou shalt sleep near an open window and lie not longer in bed than nine hours at one time.

7. Thou must let the sun shine on thy dwelling place.

8. Thou must do all thy work and attend to all thy pleasures with regularity.

9. Thou must keep thy body in regulation weight and live a natural life.

10. Thou shalt be cheerful and companionable.

To encourage his readers to live up to these commandments, Mr. Rothschild writes of many centenarians of whom these are the most remarkable:

Mrs. Anna Gokey, who is living at Rudolph, Wood County, Wis., is 104 years old, a native of Montreal, French descent. She does her own housework.

Dr. William Solomon, Glamorgan, is 106 years old, is practicing medicine, officiates as justice of the peace, and attends Musicians' Lodge regularly.

Courtesy, Theresa Rasiborowska, Kiev, Russia, is now 106 years old. She is lively, pleasant and agreeable in company.

The Rev. George McGall, Athens, Ga., died at the age of 127.

Louise Frazee, a negress, at Cordova, Tucuman, South America, died at the age of 115 years, a slave. Her age has been proven by the city officials and her succeeding master.

John de la Summit of Virginia died at the age of 130 years. He was a great smoker of tobacco.

Mrs. Keith of Nevasham, Gloucester, lived 120 years, and the age of 117 years.

She retained her faculties until within a week of her death.

Miguel Solano, San Salvador, is at least 180 years old. He is a half-breed. His skin is like parchment. His hair is as

white as snow and covers his head like a turban.

John Wright, Jacksonville, Fla., died Feb. 15, 1895, aged 128 years. His eyes had failed him, but his mental faculties were good.

Christian Conradt, Dubuque, Io., died March 5, 1898, aged 116. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. He had been married 116 years.

Petrash Artan, died in Krocok, Hungary, in 1823, aged 185 years. He lived in the same place 180 years.

Catherine Anon lived near the city of Inham, Ireland, and died at the age of 131. She was very temperate in her meals. Her husband lived to see the 125th anniversary of his birth.

Owen Duffy was 122 years old July 29, 1884, and was then living in Monaghan, Ireland. Having lost his second wife when he was 115 years old, he married a young woman, and a son and daughter were born to them. At this time his youngest son was 2 years old, whilst his oldest was 80 years.

MISTAKE OF SHOOTING ORCHARD BIRDS

PROF. J. M. STEDMAN, entomologist at Columbia, Mo., expressed himself as an earnest champion of Missouri birds at a recent Missouri state industrial meeting. He says the orchard birds which the farmers and fruit growers have been shooting because they take a piece of fruit now and then are really the staunchest defenders of the orchard and should never be killed, for they prey upon the insect and animal life which ruins orchards.

Here are some of the birds Prof. Stedman considers necessary to the healthfulness of a Missouri orchard: Robins, jays, hawks, crows, owls, woodpeckers, sapsuckers, yellow hammers and black birds. Of the hawks, crows and owls he says that while they may take an occasional chicken, they should not be killed, for with every chicken they get a hundred mice and lice. Of the jays he says it kills a thousand insects and it pecks out apple.

By PROF. J. M. STEDMAN.

BIRDS are more beneficial to orchards than people know. They are not only a remedy for the insect pest, but are a preventive. The woodpeckers, the sapsuckers, the yellow hammers and black birds are always working away, pecking holes through the bark of the fruit trees. Why do they do it? They are searching for grubs. Do they bore where the chances are uncertain? Never. They locate the grub under the bark and go straight in to him. I know that such birds are sometimes seen pecking on telegraph poles and church steeples, but they do this because it is in such dark wood they make their nests.

I recently talked to a fruit grower who had been shooting the sapsuckers in his orchard. He thought they were injuring the trees because they pecked holes in the bark. He did not know that the birds made these harmless little holes to take out grubs, which would have speedily de-

stroyed the tree had not this little orchard guardian come along and destroyed the pest.

The best thing in the world for peach trees is to have birds in the orchard to peck around the roots. They will pick out many grubs which would otherwise prey upon the trees. Blue jays do a great deal of good in killing insects. Some fruit-growers believe blue jays eat apples, but I have never seen them do it. Even if they did it would be indelicate to destroy them, for they would take an apple but once in a while, and would each day slay their myriad insects. I do not believe any bird should be killed. They are all helpful to us. I know some of them are mischievous, but I would not kill them because of that, for they do a great deal of good while they are doing a little mischief.

Many persons attribute to birds the injury done to apples by the climbing cut worm or leaf tree roller. You can always tell the difference between the work of this worm and that of a bird. The worm will make a more or less circular or irregular place where it has gorged the apple, while the beak of the bird makes a V-mark in the apple exactly like that made by a chicken.

I have examined the stomachs of thousands of crows, black birds and hawks, and all of these long-headed birds I have found to be helpful to orchards, instead of hurtful to them. Similar conclusions have been reached by the United States Department of Agriculture. Yet the crow, hawk and blackbird have always been considered so inimical to the farm that almost every American boy has taken up arms against them, and upon some occasions, slain this enemy of his home and believed himself doing a good and helpful work. Yet he was striking down the arch enemies of the mole, the mouse and the worm, which can do an orchard in one day more harm than all these birds would do it in an entire season. Don't shoot the birds.

OVER 20,000 ST. LOUISANS MARCH FOR IRELAND'S PATRON SAINT TO-DAY

The Observance of St. Patrick's Day Is a Festival More Than a Century Old in St. Louis, and Is Distinctive Because Here a Priest of the Catholic Church Is Always Grand Marshal of the Parade.



FATHER JOHN A. TRACY, GRAND MARSHAL THIS YEAR.

FR. TIMOTHY DEMPSEY, GRAND MARSHAL, 1899.

REV. FR. C. FOLEY, GRAND MARSHAL, 1901.

REV. E. A. CASEY, GRAND MARSHAL, 1900.



DANIEL O'CONNELL TRACY.

IN EVERY part of the civilized earth the memory of Patrick, patron saint of Ireland, is being celebrated today. In St. Louis there are 50,000 sons of Erin and 200,000 persons of Irish descent. Of this number between 20,000 and 30,000 will appear in today's parade.

The climax to the feast will come tomorrow night when the annual banquet, under the auspices of the Knights of St. Patrick, is held.

St. Louis Irishmen have celebrated on the 17th day of March for more than 100 years. The exact date of the beginning of the annual celebrations is not of record.

Here priests of the Catholic Church are the grand marshals of the parade. This is a custom followed nowhere else in this country. For four years a priest has been selected to marshal and lead the host of the Irish who honor the name and day of St. Patrick.

St. Patrick died nearly 1600 years ago. His name and deeds have been kept alive with the intervening years and at present there is scarcely a human settlement where a society perpetuated to his memory may not be found.

In the Emerald Isle the day is one of national observance. Nowhere is there a law making it a legal holiday. From the earliest days of Irish history, however, it has been so honored and a violation would be considered almost equivalent to a crime.

The birthplace of St. Patrick, like that of Homer, is disputed. France, Scotland and even the old Gaelic province have claimed him as a native son. Perhaps the most authentic information is derived from writings left by St. Patrick. In these he sets forth that he was originally named Ruost, the Welsh for Hynd, meaning war-like, and that he was born in the year 372, in Ailellyde, now Dumbarton, then a British fortress, garrisoned by British troops. He was the son of Calpornius, a wealthy magistrate.

Calpornius had a country house on the western coast and there the boy, Ruost, was staying in 280, when he was captured in a raid of the Picts and Scots. Ruost was carried to the north of Ireland and sold to Miluc, chief of North Dalaradia, in the county of Antrim.

There he endured many hardships, tending cattle in the mountains and in the woods, during the most inclement winters of that region.

After six years of bondage Ruost had a dream in which he was told he should return to Scotland, his native country, and another that his ship was waiting him at port, 200 miles away.

He set sail at once and embarked at Lottre, a depot for the British Isles trade. The priesthood was the vocation which called him thither and at the age of 34 he devoted himself to the study of Christianity.

When he announced his intention to spread the gospel in Ireland his parents protested, saying: "It is only a waste of

time to go among the heathen Irish." Patrick studied Christian doctrine under Bishop Martin of Tours, and when 30 years old he was consecrated a bishop.

The young priest's zeal and energy combined to make many converts and within a decade the entire lower half of Ireland was embracing the Catholic faith. Monasteries, universities and hospitals were quickly established by the new missionary.

Of St. Patrick it is related that getting into a controversy with the chief of the Druids over religion, he picked up a shamrock to illustrate the mystery of the blessed trinity.

Taking each leaf he showed how to the three there was but one stem, so to the trinity there was but one God. St. Patrick thus made the shamrock the national emblem of Ireland.

The Knights of St. Patrick of St. Louis were formally organized in 1877. The first president was John D. Finney, now dead. Among the inaugural members were Rich-

ard Ennis, John J. Daly, J. R. McDonough, Thomas Burke, James Murrin, John J. Tobin and James H. McNamara. The objects of the society, as set forth at the initial meeting are: "The perpetuation of Irish nationality through social and intellectual communion and within the bounds of their just allegiance to the country of their adoption; to foster the old time memories and traditions of their native land; the vindication of their race in all local and national undertakings, and, finally, to elevate the status and advance the interests of Irishmen by the individual and combined example and influence of its members."

Special banquets have been given to such men as the late Charles Stewart Parnell and Father Tom Burke, the noted ecclesiastical orator.

John S. Leahy is the present head of the society.

Twelve years ago interest in the parade feature of St. Patrick's Day began to wane

in St. Louis, as in other cities of the United States.

The parades were held under the auspices of the Catholic Benevolent Society. Politics had crept into the organization. In 1891 the parade idea was abandoned.

Eight years later St. Louis Irishmen advocated the subject again.

A parish organization to be directed by the Catholic priests of the diocese was suggested. The suggestion was promptly adopted.

The result is the Catholic Parades Union,

whose officers now are: Father John A. Tracy, pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, Eleventh and Desrehan streets, grand marshal; Joseph P. Hartnett, president; Jeremiah Sheehan, vice-president; Edward Devoy, second vice-president; John F. Ryan, recording secretary, and Terence Martin, treasurer.

Daniel O'Connell Tracy, state coal oil inspector, has marched in more St. Patrick Day parades than any other St. Louisan. He is about 65 years old and still vigorous.

BY DAN'L O'CONNELL TRACY.

I SAW the first St. Patrick's day parade here, 50 years ago. As I recollect now, because I was not more than a boy at the time, it seemed as though half the population turned out to pay homage to Ireland's great saint.

The line of march extended through the principal streets of the city and to the western limits, which was then Sixteenth street.

How many there were in line I could not say. It was not but a short while after that I joined the Catholic benevolent order and, for 40 years, was a regular marcher every 17th day of March.

I was grand marshal 12 years ago. Interest had died out completely when the various parishes gave the matter their attention.

It is not far-fetched to say that everywhere St. Patrick's day is observed. It is true that we are the only country which has parades, but if you were to go to the farthest corners of the earth you find the sons of Erin celebrating this day.

In Sidney, Melbourne and Adelaide, Australia, the day is celebrated on an elaborate scale as in America. In Cape Town, South Africa, in Germany, in France, in Rome—well I could include all the nations of the universe and say some material part of their population are devotees of St. Patrick.

The first clergyman to serve as grand marshal of the St. Patrick's Day parade was the Rev. Father Timothy F. Dempsey, rector of St. Patrick's Church, Sixth and Bidlee streets. He was followed in 1890 by Father O'Leary; last year Rev. James Casey, rector of St. James Church in Clifton Heights received the honor.

Of course, there is nothing unusual in that, since St. Patrick's day is more religious than national.

BY REV. TIMOTHY F. DEMPSEY.

ST. Louis as an Irish stronghold is an exception to other American cities. It is so because of the innovation it has carried out of having priests direct the great religious festival of March 17.

This recognition was attested during the

last few years, when there were hundreds of Germans, as well as Polish and Italian born citizens in line.

Those elements will be missing, I am afraid, this year, because of the attitude of those persons, who, ignorant of the real reason why we celebrate this great feast day, say any person of nationality other than Irish who may be among the parade.

Of course, such conduct is born of ignorance. St. Patrick was one of the greatest saints the Catholic Church has ever known. Temples to his memory are found wherever the cross of Christianity is planted.

On Sunday morning the members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and other societies will march to St. Patrick's Church. Solemn high mass will be sung and a panegyric on St. Patrick delivered.

The priests have cemented a strong union of Catholic parades and it is our earnest intention to continue this parade from year to year, and this we can do so long as the movement is conducted on parish lines.

Thomas O'Fallon of 1428 North Eighth street is the oldest parader among my parishioners. Although he is nearly 70 he has the sturdiness of the average man of 40 when it comes to marching under the banner of St. Patrick. I cite this simply to show the zeal of our people and how anxious they are to show that they love as well as honor the patron saint of Erin.

ST. LOUIS ENGINEER INVENTS AN ARMORED AUTOMOBILE

A. N. Milner, a Former Street Commissioner, Would
Make the Steam Carriage an Engine of
War, Bristling With Deadly Guns.

A. N. MILNER, former St. Louis street commissioner, has applied for a patent upon the idea of applying armor to an automobile and making a fighting machine of it. He would have the machine built the shape of a cigar, have rapid-fire guns operating through holes pierced fore and aft and through the sides, and make the new little dangerous horseless wagon a rolling besom of wrath.

Mr. Milner says he secured his idea from the invention of Charles E. Helvie of St. Louis, who has built a motor which, so Messrs. Milner and Helvie believe, will drive a 6-ton machine carrying ten tons at a speed of fifteen miles an hour.

THE rattling dish pans of Austerlitz, the Bluchers of Waterloo and the Sheridans of Cedar Creek may now retire and view the battle from afar off for a greater than they in the battle's crisis is the St. Louis armored locomobile, belching shot and shell and fire and death and running amuck on the battlefield with no living thing in its wake.

Two Gatling guns and six rifles for armament; one officer, two gunners, six sharpshooters, one engineer and two assistants for crew; dynamite to demolish

barbarians and obstructions, and hand grenades for infighting; food and fuel for a 200-mile run, and ammunition enough to fight a hard battle; conning towers fore and aft for the Gatlings, and power enough to run wherever horses may draw a wagon—all these are claimed for the new engine of war by A. N. Milner, the St. Louisian who invents it.

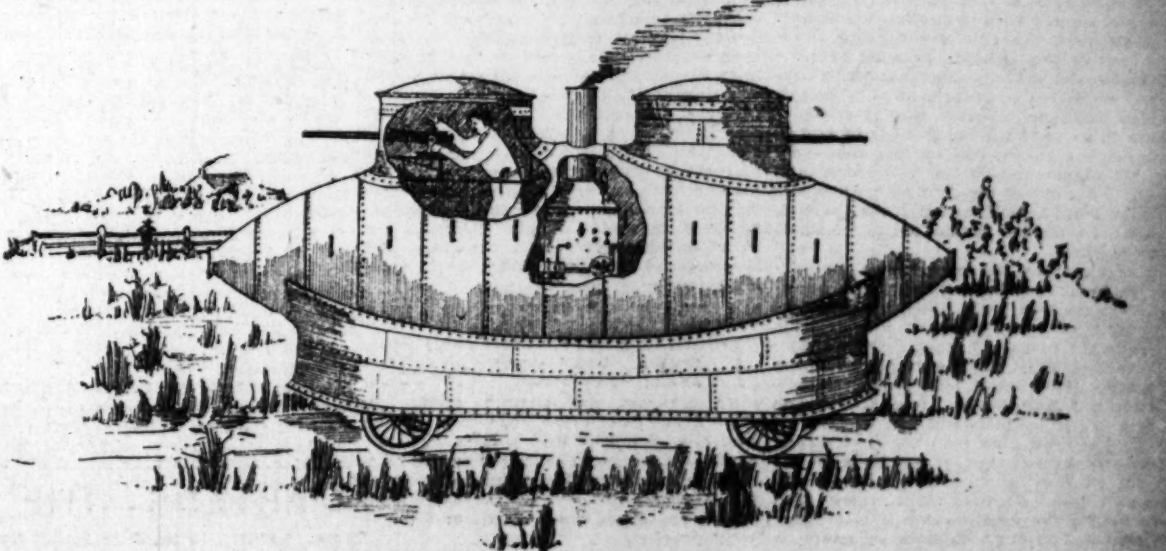
Mr. Milner admits this to be a startling idea. He meant that it should be. He wants it so startling that the United States government will adopt his device for field work and so states and municipalities will adopt it for putting down riots. He answers the query, "How can it run on rough ground, over hills and hollows and gulches?" by saying that it is to have steel wheels with a 5-inch tread, and that it will have a motor of 50-horsepower, enough to drive it where any vehicle may go. Asking him what is going to happen when the enemy puts a round shot against it, and he answers that the peculiar shape of the machine presents no flat surface any place, but always a curve sufficient to deflect a shot without injuring the half-inch steel armor protecting the crew and machinery within.

By A. N. MILNER.

I HAVE for some time been working with motors invented by Charles E. Helvie, a mechanic and engineer. Recently Mr. Helvie perfected a motor which we believe will rather revolutionize automobile building because the motor is powerful enough to drive a six-ton carriage carrying a 10-ton burden, and is still not heavy enough to break the carriage down. It is his intention to manufacture steam automobiles equipped with this motor, and we have organized a company for this purpose. The machines will have a seating capacity for 30 persons, and will run 15 miles an hour.

When Mr. Helvie perfected his motor it occurred to me that an automobile of such power could be armored and made a terror in war or in putting down riots. I followed the idea until I became satisfied such thing was possible.

The engine is what is known as a three-way engine with a speed of 2500 revolutions.



A. N. Milner's armored automobile.

It may be high pressure, single, double or triple compound. Its fuel is crude oil, and the machine will have a fuel capacity of five barrels, enough to enable it to run 30 miles. A steam condenser will also enable it to carry water enough for so long a run.

The armored locomobile would have an armament of two Gatling guns and six rifles. It would also carry hand grenades of dynamite. It would operate within a radius of 300 miles, and would have a crew of one officer, two gunners, six sharpshooters, an engineer and two assistants. The pilot would have a small lookout just in front of the conning tower.

The value of such a machine must appear at once. Nothing but the heaviest shots could harm it. Bullets would glance from its armor like rain drops. Missiles of every sort thrown in riots could not injure it in the least. Fear of it would be such that to roll one of them down a street would disperse the most determined of mobs.

The armored train has been an important factor in the war in South Africa. How much greater might the armored automobile be? It needs no track, but only a fair road. It has no vital object would be small.

part exposed. It can run swiftly, and is in little danger of being struck by heavy shot. The small bullets with which it could be struck could not harm it or its crew. In our war in Porto Rico, where the roads were like pavements, such machines as this could have done in a little while what it took a big army to do. There would be no defense against them except to blow them up, and the sharpshooters could protect it from any explosive placed other than by means of guns, with which the likelihood of making a accurate shot at such a rapidly-moving object would be small.

LAST OF THE OLD MINSTRELS

Primrose and Dockstader Alone Remain of the Old School Whose Minstrelsy Was Peculiar to the United States and Whose Merit Ticked Millions.

THE death of Billy Rice, the minstrel, removes the last but two of the old-time American artists of the burnt-cork and negro dialect. The survivors are George H. Primrose and Lew Dockstader. The minstrel was a power in the land in his day. A product of fun-loving America, he made it the theater of his conquests, and it was no more expected of a boy in the minstrel days that he could survive without seeing it than it was expected of David Harum that he was going to stay home from the circus. The minstrel show was one of the things to which the rising young American simply had to go.

Primrose and Dockstader are now playing in New York City. Mr. Primrose has reviewed for the Sunday Post-Dispatch the reign of minstrelsy in the country and the men who made this sort of entertainment famous.

As I feel just as happy as a big snapper
That nods and bends in the breeze;
And my heart's as light as the wind that
blows.

The leaves from off the tree.

So sang Billy Emerson, the famous negro minstrel more than a quarter of a century ago to a small boy in the gallery of a western theater. The boy was George Primrose, one of the two remaining minstrels of the old school. He was to follow Emerson into minstrelsy under the tutelage of Jack Haverly, finally to become one of the big and men himself, and go hopping and singing and winging away long after the hours began crackling in his head and his voice cracked a little here and there for sheer age.

A week after the death of Billy Rice an announcement was made from a Brooklyn hospital of the demise of Neil Bryant, who was a minstrel of national fame 40 and 50 years ago. In his halcyon day Bryant laid the first brick placed in the building which is now New York's Tammany Hall, he retired from the stage in 1883.

Also within the last few weeks there has passed from the circle of minstrelsy John Queen, who won a name by writing "Goo Goo Eyes."

By GEORGE H. PRIMROSE.

I KNEW them all from Dan Emmett down. Think of it! But I am not old. You can't see more than 25 years in my face or feet or actions when I've got the cork on. I feel and act just as young as ever.

But the boys have gone so fast of late that I can hardly keep track of their

tombstones. Let me see. Why, four of the old-time and men have died within the past two months. Billy Rice, Jack Haverly, Billy Emerson and Billy West.

Let me take up my acquaintance with these men chronologically and tell you about them. To begin with myself is necessary in a measure in order to introduce Emerson. I learned to dance naturally, picked it up, as it were, on the sidewalk, and before I knew it could make my feet talk.

Long before this Billy Emerson was on the stage and in the very midst of his great hit, "The Big Sunflower." He was a hero to me, I can tell you. Why, I used to hang around his hotel to get a look at him. I was consumed with admiration of his stinging and his grace on the stage. This was in 1883. Shortly afterward I went on the stage myself. You ought to have seen the stage I went on. It was the limit—a free-and-easy run in connection with a beer hall. I was billed as "The Buffalo Boy," and my specialty was in the song-and-dance line.

An interesting fact in this connection is that the man who played the fiddle for me in that old beer hall was Dan Emmett, the immortal author of "Dixie." He could play, too. Emerson was in a near-by theater doing "The Big Sunflower" and his specialties. One night he either came in to get a glass of beer or to see me, I don't rightly remember which.

I flashed upon his startled vision on the stage in a whole new suit and danced and sang the best I knew how. I was nearer to stage fright than ever before, however, because I was doing my turn before the man I had regarded as my ideal. I was only a lad. Well, I got through somehow and



looked at Emerson. He appeared to be very much interested in a glass of beer and several noisy companions. I could see his diamonds flash every time he ruled a hand.

I had scarcely gone off the stage when Emerson appeared behind the scenes. He would like to see that boy who did the dancing turn just now," he said. I was introduced as "Master George." Emerson kindly asked me where I got my knowledge of dancing. When I told him I had picked it up without training he paid me some very fine compliments. He said: "My boy, if I had your feet and my pipes I wouldn't want anything better in this world."

and we were intensely anxious to meet, but could never do so. I wanted to see West dance and West wanted to see me dance. One day in the fall of 1888 we met on a street corner accidentally and were introduced by an acquaintance, and six months later we had launched out for ourselves under the firm name of Primrose & West. Billy was one of the finest fellows under the sun to get along with.

Our first engagement was to go with John O'Brien's circus. The "negro privilege," as it was known in those days, was held by Doris and Batchelor. Well, Billy and I contracted to dance in the concert after the regular circus for \$15 each per week and 5 percent of the ticket sales. We had to sell the tickets. Ah, those were the halcyon days! As I said before, Billy and I had to sell the tickets. We went among the spectators shouting, "After the big show, ladies and gentlemen, a concert will be given in the smaller tent adjoining for the small sum of a quarter of a dollar—only a quarter of a dollar, gentlemen. Tickets may be purchased now for the concert."

When we had sold all the tickets possible we would go down and black up and do our dancing turn. It will seem funny when you know that in the concert with us, doing a double Dutch singing turn, were George S. Knight, since dead, and Charley Billie, the Dutch comedian and yodler, and Harry Kernell, also deceased. Then we went to New York under the management of George Tyler at the old

Olympic, on Broadway, where we played for two months. A song with which we made a hit at that time was "Love Among the Roses." Another favorite was "Quit That Ticking Me."

At that same old Olympic Theater with Billy West and myself was a cast that would put any of the modern vaudeville houses to sleep. There were Deleahanty and Hengler, Sheridan and Mack, Sol Smith Russell, the Berger family of bell-ringers, J. W. McAndrews, the watermelon man, and Harry Stanwood, the banjo player. The opposition was fierce in those days.

West and I got \$50 a week apiece and lived in a boarding house on Houston street. About this time Billy Emerson said good-bye and went to Australia. He had made a good deal of money, but had lost the most of it one way or another. Billy West and I traveled through the country, doing fairly well until 1874. Then Billy Emerson came back from Australia and with him I joined Jack Haverly at the Hooley Theater in Brooklyn on Nov. 25.

I served four years under "Capt. Jack," as we used to call him, and I may say that I was greatly benefited by the schooling in more ways than one. Whenever Haverly came to town we used to simply suspend business and go with him. Nothing was too good for us. Poor old Jack! He was a prince in his way. In that famous company were Barlow and Wilson, E. Hall, and the California Quartet, led by Tom Dixon, who sang "Bally in Our

Aller." Afterward Barlow and Wilson formed a partnership with West and myself in 1877 and we opened at Wilmington, Del., on Aug. 25. In that audience were Colcross and Dixey, Frank Moran, Eddy Fox, Billy Sweetnam and Matt Wheeler. When this firm died I went with Haverly again, but this time as a partner. I was with him when I met Billy Rice for the first time in 1884. He was with us five years. Billy was known as a burnt-cork low comedian and a burlesque of Shakespearean roles. In a burlesque of the "Macbeth" which we gave Chauncey Olcott was singing Pippo.

Rice started out several enterprises on his own account, but they always went wrong. Since 1877 I have never received a salary, but have always conducted my own business enterprises. Five years ago poor old Billy Emerson came to me and asked to get in on the game. We had a long interview and he promised to keep straight. Well, I took him on and he did not touch a drop for five months. I could always handle Emerson when nobody else could do anything with him. He could do it by going around with him and mingling with my people and treating them squarely.

In 1889 I formed a partnership with Billy West which lasted until the early part of 1898. Then it was dissolved by mutual consent and the present partnership of Primrose & Dockstader was formed. It is still running in New York and is doing an enormous business. Of course that is a plug for my own game.

NEED AMERICAN SINGERS GO TO EUROPE TO LEARN?

Adelaide Norwood, Prima Donna of the Castle Square Company and Herself American Taught, Believes the European Education Unnecessary and Debates the Question With Ethel Du Fre for the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

MUST an American singer go to Europe for that culture necessary to the success of her art? Miss Adelaide Norwood of the Castle Square Opera Company thinks not. She is proud of the fact that she has never taken a lesson of any foreign teacher and has never studied a note of music outside of her own country. Within the ranks of Miss Norwood's company are a dozen singers whose lyric education has been obtained or at least completed in European schools. One of these is Miss Ethel Houston Du Fre, who is a champion of the foreign education. Miss Norwood and Miss Du Fre have contributed to the Sunday Post-Dispatch their views upon this very interesting question.

THE matter of a European education for American singers is one which Miss Norwood and Miss Du Fre are highly qualified to debate, for each is a representative of the school she champions. Norwood would pay tribute to no alien for the gift of song, while Du Fre is convinced that without Europe an American singer, save in some few exceptions, would never succeed in her art.

By ADELAIDE NORWOOD.

"Ah! Liberty," cried Madame Roland, "how many crimes are committed in thy name!" To paraphrase the patriotic French woman, I would say, "Ah! Vocal art, how many follies are committed in thy name!" From time immemorial it has been a sort of fetish with American singers that their own country afforded no chance for the cultivation of the American voice. Prima donna after prima donna, American time and money in seeking vocal training in other countries, and the American singer who contemplated a lyric career learned to sing in every language but her own. She is taught as the articles of the operatic faith that America is too young to have a correct art atmosphere, and that to become a great singer she must, therefore, pursue her studies abroad. When she goes abroad she is told that only in America are singers fully appreciated and adequately paid; that if she expects a remunerative engagement she must look for it under the star-spangled banner, where vocal art is truly appreciated. She learns, to her sickening dismay, that if she succeeds in securing an engagement to sing in Europe her salary will be less than one-third the amount paid her in America, and that, to get out of the debt with which she has burdened herself for her studies abroad, she must bring her foreign art to an American market.

This has been the experience, not only of the hundreds of ambitious young American singers who study abroad without attaining high recognition, but it also holds good in the cases of such American artists as Adeline Patti, Lillian Nordica, Emma Nevada, Elvira Soderstrom, Emma Eames, Susanna Adams, Susan Strong, Madame Albani, Zella Delussan and others. Each of these American girls took her fresh young American voice to the best schools in the world for cultivation. Each made a substantial and immediate success, and each one gained the coveted prize of a brilliant engagement in Paris, followed by triumphs in London, Milan, Vienna, Petersburg and other European centers of musical art. But not one of all the list received any adequate financial return for her work until fortune favored her with an engagement in her own country.

Of course a wise singing of the sex that cannot reason, is supposed never to know anything of logic, but it seems to me that even the most undeveloped reasoning powers would suggest that as Americans pay more money than all Europe for their singing and demand and obtain the very best, it might be reasonably supposed that the best

teaching could be looked for here. And I honestly believe this to be the case. Personally I know that a number of these great singers have said that the foundation of their success was in the lessons obtained in their own country, and that the mistakes and failures they have scored—for not even the greatest of artists attains equal applause in all roles—were attributable to the mistakes of famous foreign teachers. I can at this moment recall a number of young American singers whose voices promised the most brilliant careers, who went abroad to complete their vocal American training with courses of lessons under foreign masters, and who, in the hands of teachers of the highest repute on the other side of the water, abandoned their good American method of singing and made a horrible fiasco as a result of their European training.

Only a year ago a most disastrous failure was scored in this country by a young woman who had been declared by great Parisian critics to possess the most beautiful voice that ever came out of America. The tragic failure of this young Chicago singer was clearly due to nothing but the attempt of a famous French teacher to graft his incorrect method of singing upon her artistic American style. An American success is the great object for which all American singers strenuously struggle, and when the American teacher receives the recognition that is clearly his due, we shall hear no more of the lack of "art feeling" in this country. Not one, but many American singers of the first rank attest to the fact that the real basis of their lyric success is in the early lessons received under conscientious teachers in this country. The only reason which formerly existed for beginning one's career abroad was that there was no high-class organization in America which sung in the English language the lyric masterpieces which constitute the repertoire of operatic organizations abroad. That reason no longer exists.

By ETHEL HOUSTON DU FRE.

THERE are many reasons why I firmly believe that American singers should go abroad to perfect their art for an operatic career. In the first place the young women who study among her friends and acquaintances in America, are apt to have disquieting and distracting duties which take her mind from her professional studies and occupy hours which should be given to vocal practice.

On the other hand the student who goes abroad for teaching has no one to occupy the mind. The student of painting or sculpture in Paris lives constantly in an atmosphere of the art which perpetuates itself in marble or on canvas, and the student of singing finds himself surrounded by an atmosphere that inspires thoughts of operatic art and nothing else. Broadly I should say, therefore, that one is able to concentrate the mind more strongly on study in Paris than at home, say, in St. Louis or Boston or New York. This, of course, implies no disparagement to the



teachers in America. Only the atmosphere of the musical centers in Europe is more conducive to earnest study which means progress, than the atmosphere at home.

Again, in foreign cities—in Paris, Dresden, Munich, Milan, and even in Budapest at St. Petersburg, the student of singing may hear good opera well sung every night in the year for a trifling price of admission. In America the Castle Square performances alone provide such tuition at similar prices. The young singer in New York or Chicago or St. Louis who wishes to hear and study the singing of Melba, for instance, or Sembrich, or Schumann, Heineke in a series of roles can only do so during a limited season of Italian grand opera, and at prices which are absurdly inflated. On the other side of the water those singers may be heard for a trifling fee throughout extended seasons. Then, again, America's scorn for traditions is a bar to learning here the accepted interpretations of great roles by the great artists who have made musical history in the past. Further—

MARTENS—THE WATCHDOGS OF THE CHICKEN YARD

DRIVING to Meramec Spring from St. James, Mo., one sees beside every farmhouse along the way a single tall stick with a birdhouse on it. There is nothing extraordinary about the first of these little cotes, nor even the second, but when one counts the third and fourth and fifth in rapid succession and the driver tells him there are many more of them, yet, it becomes sufficiently unusual to prompt an inquiry to know what they are for.

"Don't you know what martens are good for? They keep the hawks away from the chickens." "Haven't heard it." "It's a fact. We've tried 'em out here for a good many years, and they turn the trick right along. All the people along this road raise chickens for market, and if they didn't keep the martens from the neighborhood it would be a paradise for hawks."

"How do the martens keep them away?" "Just a plain case of fight. Hawks go around in bunches of one, and that's where the martens get in his deadly work. Never see one marten you can't count six

or eight. About that number can make things hot for a hawk. You see them at it along here almost any day in the summer. They hawk us up from the timber just like their chaps for young chickens, and the martens see them. Then there is a red-hot fight. The hawk can't fly as fast as the martens can, and he can't turn on one them without catching four or five hard pecks on the back of his head. If he turns he gets it behind the ear, and so he goes screaming and scrapping the little martens never saying a word, but keepin' up a powerful peckin'! Sometimes it's a kill, but most generally a clean rooste.

EUGENE FIELD'S FAMOUS POEM ON THE OLD MINSTRELS

Tell 'em, too, of Arlington, George Thatcher, Billy Rice, Luke Schoolcraft, Billy Emerson, Billy Manahag and Sam Price; E. M. Kays and the Gorman and that lovely old wayback; Ben Cotton—Hughy Dougherty, the Bankins and Pete Mack; Old Wagner, Willis Sweetnam, Charlie Spanton, Billy West; Law Benedict, McAndrews, Frank Cushman and the rest; Why, their antics and their firecrackers knocked the blues to Kingdom Come; With dandit ump-la-ra-ra and the big bass drum.

My father used to tell me (on the quiet) that your show wasn't near as good as Charley's was some forty years ago; I'm certain he was prejudiced, and when my little boys beseech me to recount the best of all my youthful joys, I'll tell them of Jack Haverly and the silver cornet band that were the twin delights of every youngster in the land; And we were around the sitting room and down the hall we come To the fancied calls of trumpets and a big bass drum.

HOW POPE LEO XIII WAS ELECTED

PERHAPS the most widely interesting institution of the Roman Catholic Church is the conclave, or assembly of the college of cardinals for the election of a Pope. The latest conclave was held in February, 1878, on the death of Pope Pius IX. The next may be imminent.

Formerly the Pope was elected by the clergy and people of Rome. But owing to the violence and even bloodshed with which these elections were attended, the right of election was in 1600 invested in the cardinals and is still exercised by them. During the progress of an election, which usually lasts several days, they and their attendants are locked up and guarded within the apartments in the Vatican occupied by them to prevent any external influence or interference.

The following notes of the latest conclave are furnished to the Sunday Post-Dispatch by one who had access to the facts: The relatives of the deceased Pontiff (Pius IX), who had received no notice of his death, arrived at the Vatican at 8 o'clock in the evening of Feb. 8. Meanwhile the cardinals were taking the oaths as to the secrecy of the conclave. Strange to say, no book of the Gospels had been provided, and the oaths were sworn on a crucifix passed from hand to hand. When Cardinal Bartolini shouted, "His atropace doce le gros Christ," a misal was substituted for the more cumbersome crucifix. The cardinal chamberlain, Gioacchino Pecci (afterward Pope Leo XIII) manifested his implacable attitude to United Italy by proposing at the outset to hold the conclave in a foreign land. His proposal was negatived.

The relatives of Pius IX, waiting at the door, were greeted by orders from Cardinal Chamberlain Pecci refusing admission. They demanded audience of Simeoni, cardinal secretary of state (afterward cardinal prefect of Propaganda), and were kept waiting an hour in the cold night. He shrugged his shoulders and said that on the death of the Pope all power passed from him to Cardinal Chamberlain Pecci. The relatives went away furious.

At 11 o'clock on the morning of Feb. 9 they were admitted. Signor Schipione Vanutelli painted the ly-lay in state in the Chapel of the Sacrament. In this conclave the orthodox cells for the cardinals were not used. Apartments consisting of three bedrooms and a sitting room were provided for each cardinal. They were closed with doors, instead of being merely blocked in the regular manner by a light scaffolding in the shape of a St. Andrew's cross.

ALASKAN AGRICULTURE

REPORTS just received from Prof. Georg Gordon, in charge of the experimental station in Alaska, are exceedingly encouraging. He has just returned from a trip to the interior and down the Yukon, where he saw new potatoes, cabbage, cauliflower and other vegetables ready for the table early in August, and gardens planted with a variety of annual flowers in full bloom. Rye and barley were ripened this year at the station at Rampart on the Yukon, where he saw new potatoes, cabbage, cauliflower and other vegetables ready for the table early in August, and gardens planted with a variety of annual flowers in full bloom. Rye and barley were ripened this year at the station at Rampart on the Yukon, where he saw new potatoes, cabbage, cauliflower and other vegetables ready for the table early in August, and gardens planted with a variety of annual flowers in full bloom. 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RAISE SHADE TREES, ST. LOUIS!

Such is the Appeal of This Botanical Commission, Which, With Tree Expert Von Schrenk Assisting, Begins a Tree-Planting Crusade.

THAT St. Louis may be transformed from an almost treeless city into a bower of beauty a committee of experts in tree culture has prepared an elaborate pamphlet of instruction for householders. The selection, planting and care of trees has been carefully considered by this committee, which has made a thorough study of St. Louis conditions. Hermann von Schrenk, the secretary of the committee is at the head of the Shaw School of Botany, and is an authority of more than national reputation on the diseases of tree. H. C. Irish, another member of the committee, is assistant director of the Missouri Botanical Garden. W. J. Stevens, another member of the committee, is principal of Pope School. The chairman is Dr. John Green. From their report to the Engelmann Botanical Society the following practical suggestions have been taken:

TREES IN ST. LOUIS.

WITH few exceptions the streets of St. Louis present a most unattractive appearance at the present time. There are many reasons for the absence of shade trees and for the poor appearance of those now here.

Mutilations are caused chiefly by horses eating the bark and newer wood. The extent to which this is done is little realized. The indiscriminate cutting away of branches by the telegraph, telephone and electric light companies is another source of injury to the trees. In making new sidewalks and gutters little if any attention is paid to the trees near the curb. The roots are usually cut away, without regard to the influence this has on the tree.

Barbarous pruning has destroyed many a beautiful tree. Not only is a tree cruelly injured by cutting off large branches, but when in addition this is done so as to leave ragged stumps, from which decay starts, then an incalculable injury is inflicted. Many of the street trees are planted in filled ground consisting of cinders and refuse material. In such ground no tree can grow properly. The heavy clay soil present in many parts of the city prevents drainage and aeration.

There are numerous mains in all parts of St. Louis from which gas escapes into the soil. Many beautiful trees have been killed by this gas.

The climate of St. Louis is one which is particularly unfavorable to the growth of many trees. The extreme heat of the summer months and the long droughts are fatal to sensitive species. Probably one of the most unfavorable factors in this city is the smoke, from which it is hardly ever free. The noxious gases which are liberated into the air, together with the fine coal particles, do an incalculable amount of harm to all plants with which they come in contact. Smoke is one of the deadliest poisons to vegetation and St. Louis can never hope to become a beautiful city until the smoke nuisance has been lessened or stopped entirely.

Holes are often dug in the ground, a nursery tree is jammed into the hole, dirt thrown in to fill the hole, and the tree is expected to grow. Improper planting is responsible for the frequent failure to make trees grow.

Many of the older trees are decayed at the heart. With some this decay has gone so far that the tree may be overturned by the next severe windstorm. Decay is caused by the growth of fungi in the wood. These fungi get in through the wounds made by horses, or by pruning.

Many insects eat the leaves of the trees, and others bore into the bark. As a result of their ravages many trees are weakened and a good many die.

In the spring and summer, more or less severe windstorms are apt to destroy a good many trees, particularly those with weak wood or loosely spreading branches.

How can the injurious influences be best combated?

There are now on the statute books of St. Louis ordinances to prevent all the enumerated mutilations. And it is the duty of every citizen to see that these ordinances are obeyed.

Trees and bushes are pruned, because it is necessary to allow certain branches to make a more vigorous growth than would be possible when many branches interfere. It is, in other words, an effort on the part of man to help the tree to attain a more symmetrical form. A general rule may be established for the average person and that is, "Prune as little as possible."

The indiscriminate cutting out of branches, large and small is not pruning, but butchering. The skillful gardener will prune a tree by taking out branches here and there; when all is done, the average observer will hardly note more than a symmetrical tree. Young trees should be left alone (that is, after the first pruning while being planted). Older trees should be pruned so as to give as straight a trunk as possible, surmounted by a regular rounded mass of foliage. Most trees had best be pruned during the fall, soon after the leaves drop. Maples can be pruned during the growing season. Spring pruning is often recommended, and if done before the buds begin to swell, it may be done safely.

Pruning ought to be done with a sharp strong knife, or with pruning shears. Sharp branches should be cut off as nearly straight as possible. In cutting off large branches care must be taken so as not to tear the bark around the cut; to make the cut surface as small as possible; if the branch is to be cut off at the trunk, it must be cut as close to the trunk as possible. When a branch is cut off a healing layer forms immediately under the bark. This grows rapidly until it covers the stump entirely. If the bark at the edge of the cut is torn, the formation of this healing layer is very much retarded. In the same way, if a branch is cut off far from the trunk, the healing layer must grow over the whole stub, which is a long process. In the meantime fungi and insects have been run to destroy the wood of the stub and have passed into the main trunk.

When a large branch is sawed off, a cut should first be made on the under side. The branch should be supported from above by means of a rope, to prevent it from breaking off suddenly and leaving a ragged edge.

As soon as a wound is made anywhere, it ought to be covered at once with some protective substance. One of the best materials is ordinary gas tar. This should be fluid enough so that it can be applied with a brush. The man who does the pruning carries a pail with him, and applies some of the tar immediately after cutting off the branch. Other materials used for covering wounds are beeswax and white lead. The gas tar has the advantage that it penetrates into the wood for some distance, that it will keep out the water, and at the same time it is a preservative against insects and fungi.

Where the soil in the streets consist of ashes, heavy clay or other favorable material, several loads of good soil should be placed in a hole at least six feet square. This should be properly supplied with drain pipes so as to prevent it from becoming soggy.

In many places a change of grade has taken place. Where the grade is raised older trees should have a well built around the trunk, covered with an iron grating. When trees have the trunk covered halfway up to this branches, they die because of lack of air for the roots.

All citizens should report gas leaks wherever and whenever found. Only in this way can this serious trouble be averted. The position of trees in the street, with asphalt on one side and granite pavement on the other prevents a sufficient amount of moisture getting to the roots. It is recommended that when new trees are planted a vertical pipe be put next to the tree, into which water can be poured from time to time.

Every citizen should urge speedy action for the prevention of the smoke nuisance. Until that is stopped we shall be able to grow only those trees and shrubs which are somewhat resistant to the choking up

of their breathing bores by the soot particles. The more graceful and tender trees and shrubs will always succumb after very short periods.

Trees for general street planting should be nursery grown. Those transplanted from the forest have a poorly developed, straggling root system, because they grow up in competition with so many other trees. Nursery-grown trees have well developed and compact root systems and symmetrical tops. They have been transplanted once or twice and are therefore more adapted to another transplanting. They grew up under uniform conditions and at regulated distances from each other, so that they are in the best possible condition when it comes to transplanting. Trees should be bought preferably from nurseries in or near the city, as trees from such nurseries will be found better adapted to local conditions. In buying trees the buyer should assure himself that he gets good trees, that is, trees with well developed root systems and good straight trunks. There is no excuse for planting poor trees.

Trees 6 to 8 inches in diameter can now be transplanted with good success. The cost of doing this is comparatively small, and it is urged that large trees be planted wherever it is possible, particularly on private places.

The following list gives those trees that are suitable for average conditions in St. Louis:

Sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*). Silver maple (*Acer dasycarpum*). Carolina poplar (*Populus monticola*). The following trees are good, but more difficult to grow:

Sweet gum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*). White birch (*Betula alba*).

Tulip tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*). Ash (*Fraxinus Americana*).

The American elm, one of the most graceful shade trees, is so uncertain that it is a waste of money to plant it except in the most outlying districts. It does not spruce will grow for a few years where the smoke is not too bad and where it is possible they should be planted on private grounds to give contrast. There should be some operation on the part of all living on one street, so that uniform varieties may be planted and in a uniform way. The beauty of a tree avenue depends as much on the fact there are many trees of one kind as upon their development.

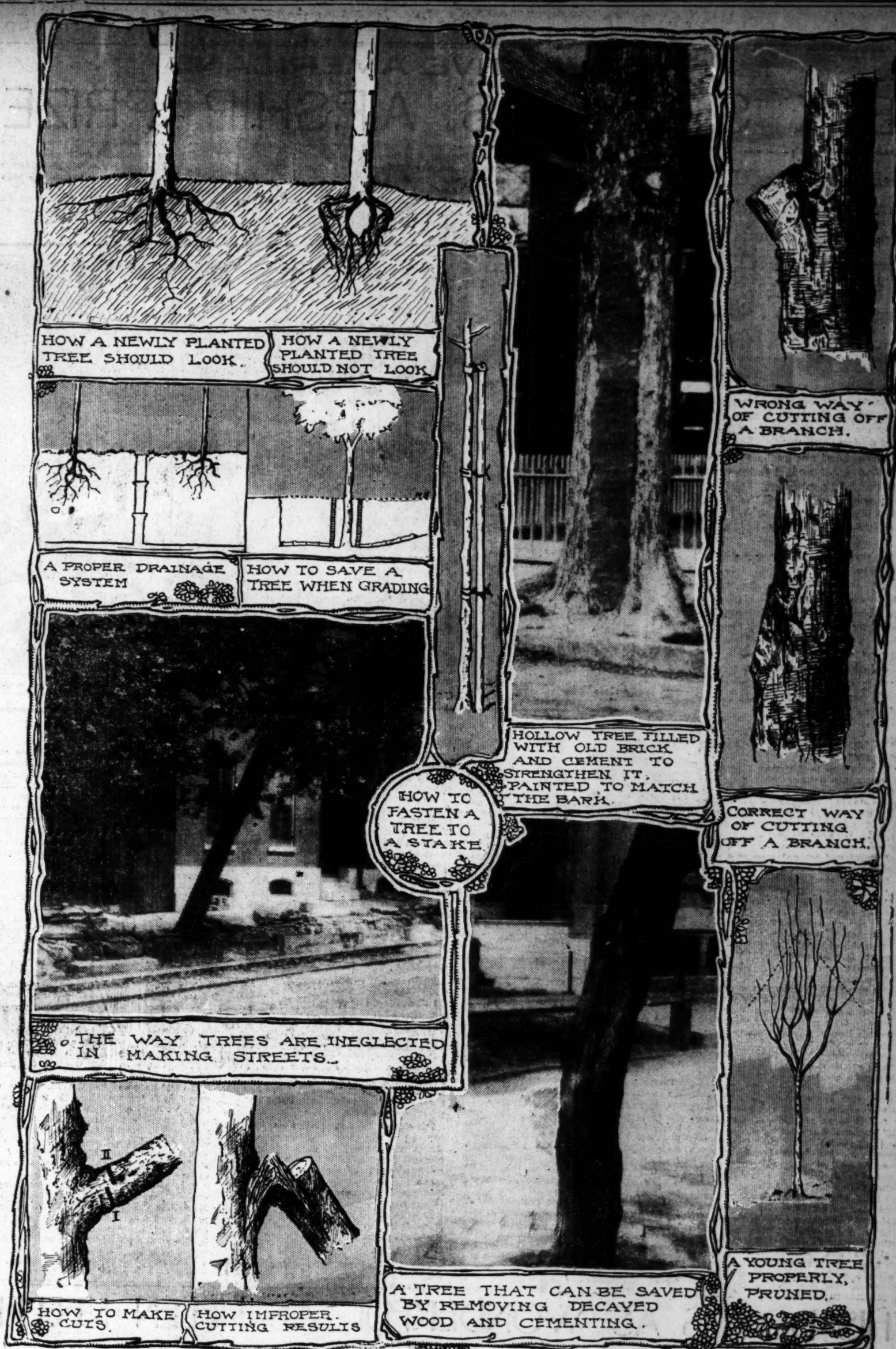
The best time for transplanting trees in St. Louis is the first half of November. The next best time is as early in the spring as the condition of the weather and the ground will permit. This means that the ground should be fairly dry and capable of being worked. There are days near the end of March which are ideal for this purpose.

The distance apart for planting trees varies somewhat with the different kinds. Sycamores and maples should be allowed at least 32 feet when full grown. It is generally found advantageous to plant them at half that distance at first, so as to give immediate results. As the trees grow the intermediate ones can be cut out.

Much of the ultimate success in making trees grow depends upon the way in which the tree is planted. The preparation of the soil comes first in importance. If the soil (and subsoil) consists of good loam, it is only necessary to dig a hole large enough so that the roots of the tree can be spread out in their natural position. As a rule there is but little good soil in the city streets. When this is the case, a large hole should first be dug; if it reaches into hard clay, a drain should be laid from its bottom to some lower drain or opening. Where good gravel is obtainable it may be well to put in a foot or more of gravel, which will facilitate drainage. On this good loam or asphalt pavement it is often desirable to fill in this loam out into the street and under the sidewalk.

An important feature in street planting is drainage. There are several ways in which this may be obtained. An excellent method is to place a vitrified T sewer pipe so that the two openings end in the gravel, and the other end just above the ground. This open end is covered with a perforated tile, which can be removed so that water can be poured in from time to time.

Another method is as follows: A four-inch vitrified sewer pipe with cemented joints should be laid five or six feet deep directly under the line where the row of trees is to be planted. There should be a tile every eight feet from which a drain tile is laid to the surface of the ground. Some of these lines of tile should be vertical, others slant toward the walk, and others toward the gutter, with the tops of all covered with a grate. The cemented pipe



will not be clogged by the roots and the upright drain pipe can be kept open by working a knife through the pipe from above. This will make as perfect a system of drainage as is possible under the conditions. One length of vertical vitrified pipe should be placed through the walk at two different places near each permanent tree for the purpose of watering.

Where an elaborate system of this kind cannot be used a simple straight pipe should be placed next to the tree, going down at least two feet, through which water can be poured. Before planting one should see that the soil is finely divided and fairly moist. It should not be so wet as to cake.

Having prepared the soil, the tree can be planted. When the trees have been received, their roots should be covered immediately, so as to prevent drying. More harm is done by letting trees lie around in shade, or on the ground, while they are being kept for planting, than can be remedied later on. The fine roots, which are to form new rootlets, shrivel, and many of the large ones are injured, particularly when exposed to the sun. If any considerable period is to elapse before planting, the tree should be put into the ground so as to cover all the roots. Just before planting, all broken or injured roots should be cut off with a sharp knife. These wounds will then heal rapidly and new roots will form from the healing layer, while broken or torn roots will rot.

In planting the tree great care should be exercised in firming the soil around and under the roots. The latter should assume their natural position as nearly as possible. By gentle shaking the tree as the soil is being put in, it will be sure to get between all the roots, and avoid large holes. After filling the hole around the tree the soil should be firmly packed. In dry seasons it is a good plan to dip the roots in water before planting. If water is added after planting only a small quantity should be used. Trees planted in the fall should be mulched, that is the ground around the trunk should be covered with coarse manure, pine needles or leaves.

As soon as the tree is firmly planted it should be pruned. Briefly stated, the reason for this is that the severe shock given the root system in transplanting, makes it necessary to reduce the number of leaves which the tree can carry the next season. In pruning a young tree it is well to cut back the smaller branches so as to leave three or four buds on each branch. A mistake is often made by supposing that when a tree is planted there is nothing more to do. The unfavorable conditions in a city call for most careful attention. Small trees should be staked to prevent them from being blown about. The jolting prevents the roots from establishing themselves before the leaves come out. A pine stake three inches square and five feet long, pointed at one end, should be driven into the ground about one foot at a distance of three inches from the tree. A short piece of hose through which a stout string is passed serves to attach the tree to the stake. Wide leather strips wrapped once

about the trunk and nailed to the stake are also serviceable. Care must be used to employ such fastenings as will not injure the bark. After a few years this stake may be removed.

Every newly planted tree should be protected with a wire guard. These guards prevent mutilation by horses and will also keep out many insects.

As young trees suffer from sun-scorch very frequently in this climate it is advisable to protect the trunks of newly planted trees for the first season, or two, by wrapping them with heavy paper or burlap. The wrapping is folded neatly at the edges and is fastened to the trunk by thick string, or better still, bands of ribbon loosely tied.

One of the most important means of keeping a tree healthy and allowing it to remain for many years is to prevent the decay of its trunk and its branches. Decay is caused by a number of low plants, called fungi, which grow in the wood and turn it into a brittle, yielding mass. These fungi spread from tree to tree by minute spores, which are formed in the punks or tooth-stools which grow out of old knot-holes in the dead branches. These spores are blown about and fall onto the exposed wood of a wound, where they germinate. Minute threads grow into the wood and bring about decay. Trees protect themselves by forming a healing layer over every wound. If the latter is small the healing takes place rapidly. A larger wound may take months to heal. The healing is brought about by the formation of a mass of tissue, the callus, which starts to grow out from between the bark and wood. The edges of this mass finally come to gather and completely cover the wound.

In taking care of wounds every effort should be made to facilitate the growth of callus and to hasten the covering of the wound. Projecting stumps prevent the healing for many years. When cut close to the trunk the callus will cover the wound much sooner than when the cut is made out on the limb. All wounds should be shaved, so as to give a clean, smooth surface before painting.

Trees should be examined every once in a while to remove insects and to paint or wash any wounds which may have been made.

CALIFORNIA'S GREAT GOLD OF OPHIR ROSE

THE Gold of Ophir rosebush, which grows at the entrance to the home of H. N. Rust, at South Pasadena, Cal., is 25 feet in diameter and contains 12,563 full-blown roses, not counting buds. This bush was planted a slip, in 1884.

This particular picture possesses additional interest from the portrait of Mrs. Jessie Rust.

Mrs. Rust is a daughter of the late Thomas H. Benton of Missouri and widow of the late Gen. John C. Fremont, "the Pathfinder," who represented California in the United States Senate in the early fifties, was the first presidential nominee of the Republican party in 1856, and was the first man to raise the American flag on California soil.



MANY INVENTIVE AMERICANS SEEK ST. LOUIS AIRSHIP PRIZE

Never Before Has the U. S. Patent Office Received so Many Applications for Protection to Devices That Are Supposed to Fly.

THERE is a great boom in aerostatics in the United States. They are simply flying high. Never before did so many Americans turn their minds to the invention of airships and flying machines, and the announcement of the aerostatic contest at the Louisiana Purchase Fair in St. Louis has brought upon the United States patent office a deluge of devices.

Two hundred and one applications for patents have been made by American inventors of flying machines. The first of these was made in 1844, and 50 of them have been made within the last six years indicating the activity the science of man-flying is enjoying just now.

The big prizes offered for excellence in air navigation by the St. Louis Fair Co. sent every Darius Green to his workshop and every Icarus to his wings of wax. New native genius is cropping out. Startling devices are being proposed. There is scarcely a state without its inventor tugging his wife to winning this prize, and the prospect is that myriad creatures most fearfully and wonderfully made will fairly swarm St. Louis in the year of the Fair.

WASHINGTON, March 14. Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

THE \$200,000 to be distributed in prizes among the navigators of air at St. Louis has proven the heaven in the aerostatic dough. Everything is looking up. Modest geniuses who had not before considered their schemes to the United States patent office are now making bold to make a clean breast of their hopes, and such a fleet of weird and winged creatures as is being patented now was not even equalled when the pterodactyls paraded the heavens or the vampire bats vanished few.

Not to be outdone by the novices, the veterans of the balloon and sailing board are alert and at work, and if it is true, as the American boasts, that this is the most inventive of peoples, then Santos-Dumont might just as well stay at home, he and the lesser lights of his ilk behind him.

The latest, granted to a Washingtonian, is for "a combined balloon and aeroplane, so constructed that it can be readily converted from a balloon into an aeroplane or vice versa." It is propelled by "screws of considerable length, having continuous spiral webs or blades."

An airship propelled by the explosion of cartridges at the stern was the inspiration which gave a patent to an Oakland, Cal., genius the other week. "The gases resulting from the explosion of the cartridges in escaping through the orifice exert their full force in propelling the ship forward," explains the inventor.

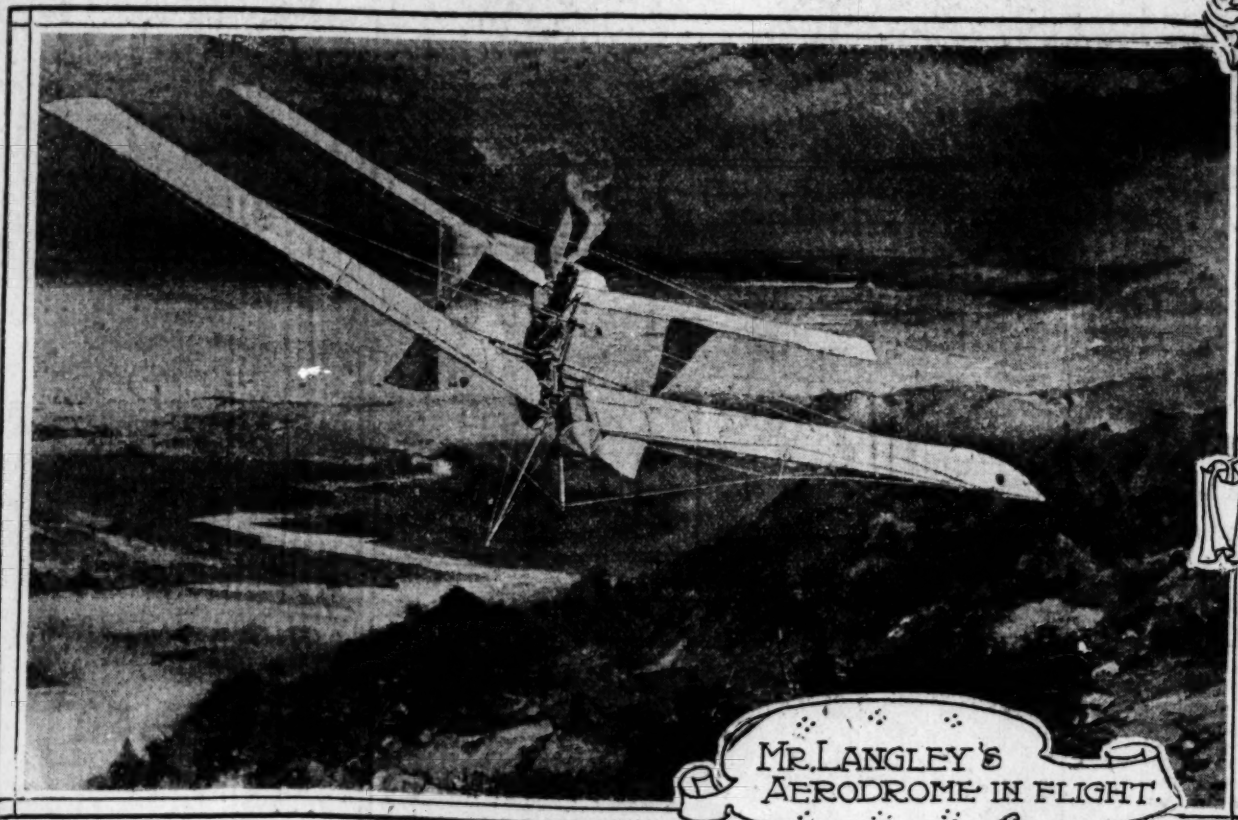
The third most recent patent in aerostatics goes to another Californian. "A suitable body or house," says he, "is constructed, the upper portion of which forms a gas-containing chamber." An Albuquerque man comes next with a balloon in the shape of a huge ring in whose center is fixed a powerful and enormous propeller wheel, revolving in a horizontal plane and thus screwing the entire device toward the zenith. Below puff powerful engines about which hover the dirigible crew.

A giant humbebee, or an airship which looks exactly like one, was lately patented

by a genius of the Quaker City. Although the outlines of the vehicle are so like the insect named, the inventor specifies that "its principle of locomotion shall resemble that of a bird—that is, it shall have the lightness and strength, with the wings or propelling devices located at the most de-

erative. A statute now demands that all patented inventions be "useful." Airship inventors the world over are whetting their wits for the world's first aerostatic congress, to be held in St. Louis in connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

ment, up to date, within 57 years. Fifty of these, or one-fourth, have been obtained within the past six years, which indicates the extent to which the stimulus has been increasing. It would indeed be a jolly sight were all of these 201 patented airships entered at



MR. LANGLEY'S AERODROME IN FLIGHT.

sirable point to effect the moving of the machine and having a simple means under the direct control of the operator for shifting the gravity point, directing motion up or down." The operator perches himself upon a small leather saddle and waves the wings of the device by vigorously revolving a pair of bicycle pedals. And these are but a few of the latest.

A Frenchman some time ago obtained from the government a patent for a system of propelling aerodromes by means of birds harnessed to a horizontal wheel to be turned by a pilot, according to the desired direction of flight. Then there have been several Darius Greens given the sole right to manufacture and sell within the limits of the United States attachable wings wherewith to dart through space. An inventor who for several years remained a familiar habitue of the patent office received sole rights for an elongated, pencil-shaped airship of aluminum, which, if poised upon end, would have had the dimensions of the Washington monument. Claims were granted this man for interior cabins as capacious as those of ocean steamships and steam engines of ponderous weight.

Count Zeppelin has received letters patent protecting in this country not only his far-famed airship, but a whole train of cigar-shaped balloons coupled, vestibuled and drawn by an aerial locomotive. But Mr. Langley, to whom the fruits of commercialism have never appealed, has applied for no patents. Santos-Dumont's aerostat is not patented in this country; neither are the experimental airships of Maxim.

Today patents are not granted for airships not provided in the specifications with balloon attachments. Formerly patents were granted for airships without any question as to their operativeness, none being thought operative. Now those without buoyant gas compartments are objected to because not believed to be op-

The \$100,000 offered to the most successful operator of an aerial craft is a premium not to be winked at. This snug fortune and the additional purse of \$50,000 in prizes to be offered to aerostat racers of various classes are sufficient bait to attract flying-machine geniuses and flying-machine cranks from all enlightened corners of the earth. And this lure will be but a small fraction of the spoils of victory. The laurels of international fame are guaranteed.

Sir Hiram Maxim agrees to expend \$100,000 in preparation for the contest—to put this extravagant sum on a brandnew airship. Whether the new aerodrome which Mr. Langley is constructing for the army will have been completed in time for the St. Louis contest is a matter of doubt. While Europeans have made the most notable strides as masters of aerostats of the dirigible balloon type, Mr. Langley has unquestionably won the laurels of the contest in the broad field of aerodynamics. His aerodrome, weighing more than the air which it displaces, is sustained and propelled exclusively by forces which its engine produces. No buoyant gas aids its flight or direction, whereas the aerostat of Santos-Dumont, of Count Zeppelin of the French army, and all of those, in fact, which have traveled a mile, have been no more than elongated balloons with propellers and rudders.

The files of the patent office offer the best hint as to the extent to which aerodromania has taken hold of inventors. Yesterday I ransacked the records and counted the letters patent granted to flying machine inventors since 1844. That year the first American airship patent was awarded to one Mario Musi, an Italian. His device was a spherical balloon with movable side aeroplanes for changing the direction of the craft from a vertical to a horizontal plane.

Two hundred and one flying machine patents have been granted by our govern-

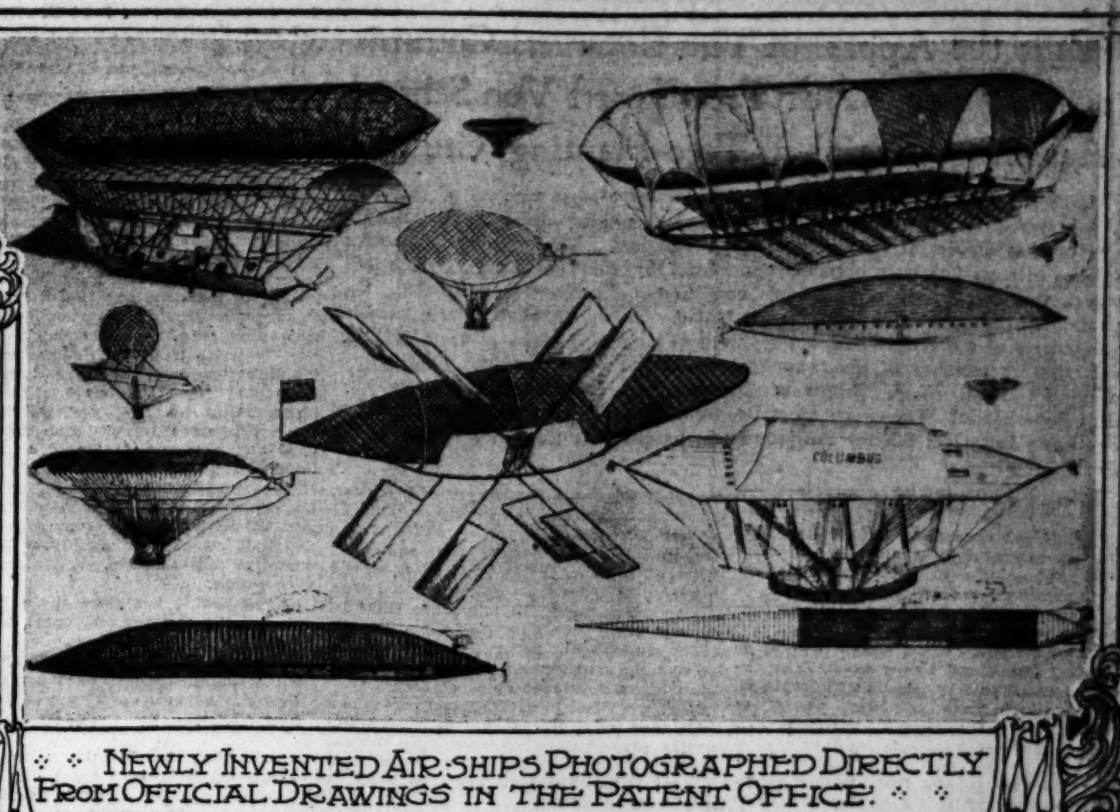
ment, up to date, within 57 years. Fifty of these, or one-fourth, have been obtained within the past six years, which indicates the extent to which the stimulus has been increasing. It would indeed be a jolly sight were all of these 201 patented airships entered at

Sausage-shaped, shuttle-shaped, cubical, conical, turtle-shaped, fish-shaped, cylindrical, globular, boat-shaped, ear-shaped, ring-shaped, pyramidal, clam-shaped, bug-shaped, screw-shaped, in the form of the cross, pan-shaped, pear-shaped, shapeless and indescribable they are with paddle-wheels, turbine wheels, screw propellers, bat wings, bird wings, bee wings, fish tails, swallow-tails, rudders, cars, aeroplanes, parachutes, cable grips, steam engines, dynamos, gasoline motors, bicycle pedals, air jets, steam jets and stern guns whose explosion against the air furnishes locomotion.

A jolly flock of big game. And were you to shoot a mortar up into it haphazard you would be sure to bring down a freak and wing a few more.

The great race for the St. Louis cup would have to be arranged in many heats. In fact, each of these patented airships would properly demand an individual heat for itself. First the starting gun. "They're off!" And what a motley mix-up! "The strenuous life a-sky. The denizens of the whole of creation would profit well to gather 'round the aerial course."

It is generally understood among aerostatists that they will have for competitor M. Santos-Dumont, winner of the Deutsch prize at Paris. The daring Brazilian recently took a great tumble off Monaco and landed in the Mediterranean sea, but he is out of it unscathed and already building a new dirigible balloon, possibly the one which he will enter at St. Louis.



NEWLY INVENTED AIRSHIPS PHOTOGRAPHED DIRECTLY FROM OFFICIAL DRAWINGS IN THE PATENT OFFICE.



COLLAPSE OF SANTOS-DUMONT'S BALLOON NO. 6. IN THE BAY OF MONACO. FEBRUARY 14, 1902.

THIS BOY IS AS WONDERFUL AS HELEN KELLER

Deaf, Dumb and Blind, 15-Year-Old Tommy Springer of Jamaica Plains, Mass., is a Mechanical Genius.

TOMMY STRINGER, a 15-year-old boy of Jamaica Plain, Mass., is one of the most remarkable of boys. He is deaf, dumb and blind, but he is an inventor. He invents elevators to run in houses and barns, merry-go-rounds, electric bell riggings, devices to do housework and an innumerable lot of little things, all crude and boy-like, but inventions. Lavinia Hart has visited him for the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

JAMAICA PLAINS, Mass., March 14. Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

DEAF, dumb, blind—and contented! Such is Tommy Stringer, aged 15, whose inventive genius is attracting widespread attention to the Kindergarten for the Blind in Jamaica Plains, Mass., where he is being educated.

Tommy Stringer is the happiest and brightest boy I have ever met. Greater than the marvels in mechanical device, which, in spite of sightless eyes and silent lips, he has invented, is the marvel in character which he has built up in the midst of trifling afflictions.

Tommy has never seen the sunshine, but he knows what it feels like, because he has an interior sun-making machine of his own. He has never heard the songs of birds or the music of a human voice, but he knows what music is, because his life is a song of gladness for such blessings as he has.

And never having heard the words which form a language, his lips are sealed to speech; yet his happy smile is a message, which no words could embody and an inspiration to other boys who, with every faculty developed, declare they have no chances in life.

Tommy Stringer was born in a dilapidated cottage near Washington, Pa. When he was a year and a half old his mother died. Through neglect and want the child contracted spinal meningitis, which left him without the senses of sight and hearing. The father put the hapless baby in a hospital and went away. There was promise of nothing but care in the helpless bit of humanity, whose every sense necessary to mental and physical development had been killed.

Until he was five years old Tommy Stringer was no more than a little maligned animal. He ate and slept, and whined when he was hungry or in pain. His poor little world was quite black and still. He hadn't

enough of human instinct to stand up and walk, but crawled backward on his hands and feet, doubtless having learned by experience that going forward meant bumping his head. At this time he was taken to the Perkins Institute of Boston and placed in the kindergarten branch to Jamaica Plain.

Tommy was at first the most hopeless case this institution ever undertook. He was just a mass of not too healthy flesh and blood formed in the shape of a child, with instincts and characteristics resembling those of a puppy.

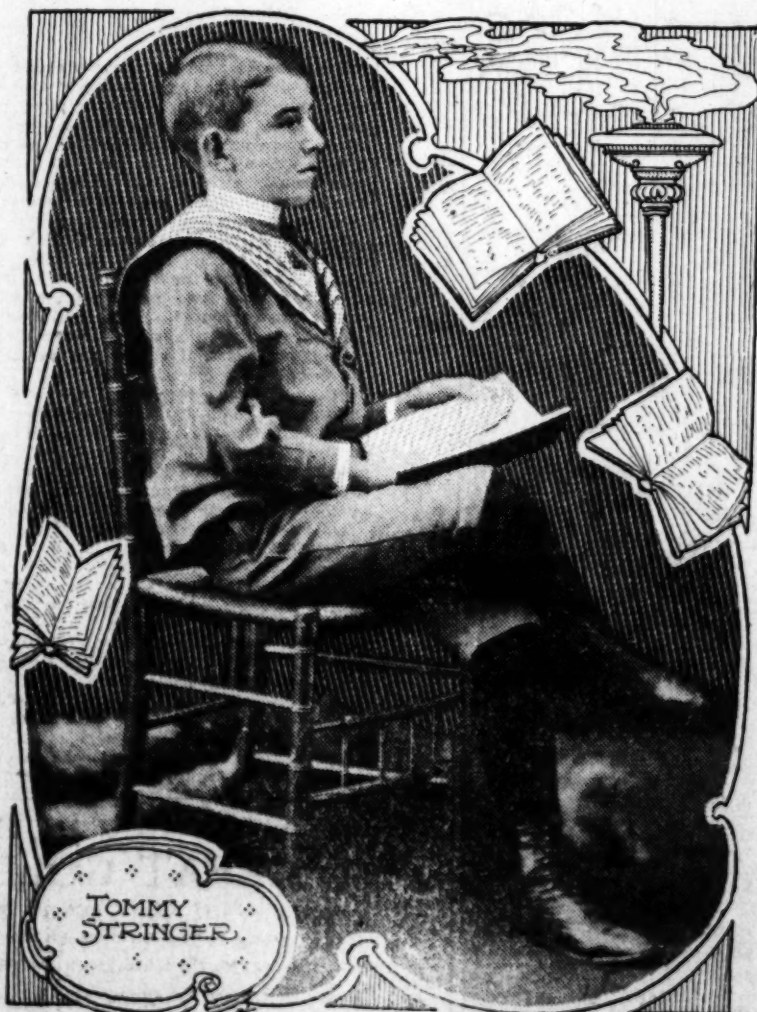
The first step towards restoration were a series of simple exercises to improve his physical condition and strengthen the flabby unused muscles. When this was accomplished he was able to stand and taught to walk, to feed and undress himself and play in the open air.

Then began the difficult process of establishing a communication between Tommy and the outer world. The child's intense apathy and dogged resistance thwarted the most patient efforts for eight months. Then the first ray of light penetrated the thick walls, and Tommy's salvation began. He had known what bread was, but knew no name for it. Each time that bread was given to him the sign world for it was spelled upon his hand. Then the bread was taken away, in the hope that Tommy would plead for it with the sign.

But he could not or would not do it. Hundreds of hours of toil were spent upon this object, until Tommy's case looked hopeless indeed. Then came a day when the sting of hunger filled the blind eyes with tears and the dumb lips trembled. The baby hand reached out for the teacher's palm and made the sign for bread.

Since then the education of Tommy has been rapid.

Physically, mentally, morally he has grown, until the puny creature with the vacant mind has become a sturdy, rollicking boy, with a high order of mentality, a



TOMMY STRINGER.

keen sense of humor, a great capacity for the toys that amuse ordinary boys. He has human love and sympathy, and a genius found no pleasure in things that could be for mechanical invention which holds "go." He was not satisfied with steam cars whose propelling power was a boy and promise of fame and fortune.

Years ago Tommy evinced a fine scorn a string. They must go like big engines,

with electrical apparatus or springs. And when such toys came his way Tommy immediately proceeded to take them to pieces, discover the secrets of their working and replace every part where it belonged.

Some time ago a clock which had served his time and was no longer considered mendable was given to Tommy as an ornament for his room. Tommy probably dismembered the timepiece, strengthened the weak parts, substituted a new spring, and in two weeks the clock was merrily ticking on his bureau, which delighted Tom because it kept him company at night.

It is then that Tom does his thinking and planning and solves the problem of how to make things "go." Construction is strong in him and "to create" represents the goal toward which everything worth while gravitates.

When every one else in the Institute is asleep Tommy lies awake planning means for correcting every household evil. When the wind blew in, despite locked windows, he made strips of wood, which he himself sawed and beveled, to cover the cracks around the windows. Yet Tommy did not know that weather strips existed.

When the windows rattled he made wedges to keep them steady. As there were a great many windows to be fitted, however, requiring many sizes of wedges and much waste time in the fitting thereof, Tom thought the problem out one night and hit upon the scheme of making a wedge of universal size, thick at the top and tapering almost to a point, which could be pushed down to accommodate an opening of any size.

After the windows were attended to the doors gave Tom considerable annoyance. These intended to remain open invariably slammed, and those which should have remained closed were always open.

For the former he invented, from wood and some bits of old iron that constitute his treasure, a contrivance that looks like an iron tongue fastened to the door and a pair of iron lips fastened to the woodwork behind it, the lips clapping and holding the door and the door is thrown back.

For the doors that would stay open he made springs of twisted wire, fastening them with screws on the doors and the framework on which they swing.

The first arrangement was found particularly useful in the barn stall where he keeps his bicycle, the door of which had an unpleasant habit of slamming just as Tommy and his wheel were getting through.

Before he dreamed of owning a real bicycle, which was a present from an interested friend, Tom had made for himself, during one of his summer vacations, which are spent on the farm of a kindly old minister at Wrentham, Mass., a crude substitute for a wheel, which gave him plenty of scope for problem solving.

Two good-sized wheels were secured from a toy wagon, and it was easy enough, for Tom, who excels in sloyd work, to construct a brace and seat.

But the solving of a practical pedal arrangement which would make the wheels go round took nearly the whole summer. It was finally effected, however, and if the machine looked crude it could "go," and to the blind boy's mind that was its whole purpose.

He knows nothing of beauty. He has never seen color, and the only impression symmetry conveys to his mind is that of weight, power and relative values, those all mean much to Tom, for he interprets them through his sense of touch, which is developed to a degree incomprehensible to people whose power is divided among all the senses.

It is during the long summer vacations at the farm that Tommy has been able to relax from school duties and give his inventive genius full play.

In the Rev. Mr. Brown's barn he constructed an elevator by which he finds easy access to the hayloft. Tommy sits in a chair at one end of the rope, balanced by a pair of stones at the other end, making the ascent by dropping additional stones into the pail.

When the blind boy wanted of this amusement he announced his intention to "plan something." For two weeks there-

after he did very little sleeping and very little eating, but a great deal of mysterious labor at the barn.

Then the Brown family were invited out to his entertainment, and found Tommy enjoying the benefits of a full-fledged merry-go-round, consisting of an arrangement of ropes, chains and whiffletrees, with a swing-board for a seat. Sitting in this, with a strap around his neck for security, and using his feet for motive power, he went round and round in a circle as wide as the barn floor would permit.

All of the boy's inventions are not for his own amusement, however. Tommy has planned and executed all sorts of contrivances for lightening Mrs. Brown's household labors; and though some of his work is crude, it shows the mechanical and constructive bent of the boy's mind and makes one marvel over the aptness of fingers that work without the aid of sight.

There is a good deal of the philosopher in Tommy, or perhaps it is everyday common sense, which he inherited from his Scotch mother.

After the first few moments conversation with the blind boy proceeds without a break. His teacher and constant companion sits beside him and spells the words in his hand or repeats those he spells as fast as they are uttered. Tommy's sentences are short, and he wastes no adjectives. He says he prefers to have others talk, so that he may learn.

"Tell me everything you know about New York," he demanded when he heard where I came from.

Then he added impulsively: "It is a great city, and it is getting greater all the time. They must have men there who think nights. I hope everything won't be done before I get through school. I should like to plan something toward its greatness."

"What would you like to do?" I asked him.

"I don't know," he replied, slowly. "I never planned about it, because I don't know what it needs. You know there must always be a want first, then I think of some way to fill it."

ST. LOUIS PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION TEACHES USEFUL ARTS FOR CHILDREN

There Are Regular Saturday Classes in Cooking,
Sewing and Basket Weaving.

MANY St. Louis girls and boys are learning in the classes of the St. Louis Provident Association how to cook, sew and weave baskets. This is the manual training work of the association, a work which grows every year and which is maintained for the purpose of making useful and industrious little men and women who might, but for this training, not grow in the way they should go. Competent instructors direct this work, and it costs the children nothing.

IF ALL the children of St. Louis were graduated from the manual training department of the St. Louis Provident Association, cooking would be better, buttons would stay on longer, and every housewife could sit down and make her own clothes hamper.

For the young people who take the course in manual training out at the Washington avenue house of good works can cook and sew and weave baskets. Every Saturday afternoon they are busy from 2 until 4 o'clock acquiring these useful arts. They have a modern kitchen fully equipped; a sewing room with every necessary appointment, and in this same room a long table around which the baskets are woven. It is quite wonderful to look in upon these busy little workers, who are not working for wages or for anybody's immediate profit, but are fitting themselves for the necessities of their more responsible years. On one side of the large sewing room, seated around long tables, are 30 little girls ranging from 8 to 14 years of age. Each little seamstress has her own workbox. Each is quietly intent upon her work. Thirty bright needles flash in and out as they baste, run seams, backstitch, cast over and make the weaving stitch. On the other side of the sewing room are 30 little children, boys and girls, seated around long tables, learning basket weaving.

In the kitchen are 19 little girls and one little boy learning how to cook good, wholesome food. The children of this class are older than those of the basket weaving and sewing classes. No child under 12 years of age is taken into the cooking class. On the wall of the kitchen are special rules for dishwashing. After the little cooks have baked biscuits, a pie or cake or boiled a potato, they must wash the dishes. One washes and the other dries.

By MRS. EDWARD T. AUSSIG.

FOR some time we felt the need of a manual training department in the Provident Association. It was not that we hoped to teach the children something by which they could earn a livelihood, but to take them off the streets, to teach the ideas and the results of work, and to make them dexterous for future work. A great many people have no idea of work or the results of it. We have people apply to us for aid. Believing that the best way to help anyone is to help them to help themselves, we offer them work. They look at us in astonishment, and say, "I never have done anything in my life. Do you expect me to work now?"

By teaching work, its value and its results, we hope to do away with the idea that it is an easy matter to beg a living. Every boy and girl, if properly trained, takes pleasure in creating. They take a great deal more pleasure in a simple thing they have made than they do in a costly manufactured article. Why? Because the sense of ownership is stronger. They made it. It is theirs. It is a part of them. We instruct them how a thing should be done. They give us the expression of doing, or making.

We reach a class of children that no other organization can reach. We are very fortunate in being able to secure competent instructors. We also have a number of volunteers who give their services for the instructions they receive. The association furnishes everything. All we ask is that the pupils apply themselves and make good use of the opportunity given them. We investigate each case and see that the parents are unable to send the children elsewhere. Many of them are members of deserving families that the association looks after.

The classes meet on the third floor of the association building, Sixteenth and Washington avenue, Saturday afternoon from 2 to 4 o'clock. The cooking class, or domestic science department, is in charge of Miss Carrie Eisenhardt, one of the domestic science and sewing teachers of the St. Louis public schools. This class is

composed of 19 girls, ranging from 12 to 16 years of age, and one little boy. The members of this class, as the membership is limited, are chosen by the association from those worthy of the training. This department is quite expensive.

The little boy, Willie Frey, is the oldest of four boys. His father and mother are both employed during the day. Willie begged hard to be allowed to go in the cooking class so he could learn to cook and could prepare the evening meal for his father and mother. He is one of the best pupils we have. Last year he was in the sewing class, and he can sew real nicely. He tells me he does the family mending.

The room used for this purpose is fitted up like all modern cooking class rooms. Each child has an individual gas stove and a portion of a long table, a drawer which contains a spoon, a fork, a knife, a measuring cup, a rolling pin, a biscuit cutter, a small pie tin, three small sauce pans, a frying pan and a small loaf-cake or bread pan. Below the drawer is a large space used for the dishpan and soap dish and a rack on which to hang the dish towel and dishcloth.

Each little cook must come to the classroom neat and clean. Their hands and faces must be clean, and their hair neatly brushed. They must have clean aprons. They are provided with tablets and pencils with which to take down notes. They are taught to prepare good, wholesome and economical food, palatable and inviting in appearance.

Scientific methods as to the effects of hot and cold water upon meats and vegetables are thoroughly taught. They are made as simple as possible so the children may understand. They are shown the reason for doing things as they should be done by practical experience and not by hearsay. After the food has been prepared, sampled and pronounced a success or failure, the dishes and tables are cleaned properly and put away. Sometimes the children eat the food they have cooked, but mostly they take it home to show their parents.

The sewing class is under the management of Miss R. H. Bruckman, a graduate of the New York Teachers' College. The class is composed of 30 little girls from 8 to 14 years of age. The first work of this class is the weaving stitch. This is taught by placing a number of perpendicular threads of zephyr on a card and running horizontal threads through it by passing over one and under one. By this they are shown the relation of weaving to cloth. The next step is to learn the different stitches and their uses. This is done on small strips of unbleached muslin, two and a half inches wide and varying in length from 3 to 9 inches. First the basting stitch is taught, then the run, next the overcast or patchwork, and last the back stitch. When the children can make the stitches nicely they are given some article to make. In this way they apply what they have been taught to practical use.

When they have learned to make a few simple garments, they are given a doll to dress. They cut out the clothing and dress the doll without the aid of the teachers. When the doll is dressed it is theirs and they may take it home. They are taught every branch of plain hand sewing, from basting to making button holes. As soon as they have learned to make the stitches neatly, they are given something useful to make. This teaches them the results of work.

The basket weaving is also under Miss Bruckman's management. This class is composed of boys and girls, 30 in number, ranging from 6 to 14 years of age. In this department the best material that can be purchased is used. It is generally raffia and fine reeds. Raffia is a fiber or inner stripping of a palm growing in Mexico. It is used for making mats, baskets, hammocks, hats and various other things.

The first step with the reeds is that of a flat mat making, weaving over one and under one. Next comes the round scoop and third the round basket or hamper. The flat mat mat made is now used for the cover of the hamper. The hamper is followed by an oval basket, with or without a cover. When a child has mastered the reeds, raffia work is given. This may be

used as it comes from the florist, or it may be braided and sewed. From this are made baskets of innumerable styles, napkin rings, hats and other artistic and useful articles. The raffia is colored, and patterns are woven into a basket or mat with pleasing effect. The sweet grasses are used after the children become more skilled.



BASKET MAKING MAKES DEFT HANDS.



A LESSON IN SEWING.



PUPILS IN COOKING.

ST. LOUIS BLIND READ THE POST-DISPATCH

This Unusual Class, Thought to Be the Only One of
Its Kind in America, is Maintained at the
Missouri School for the Blind.

THE Missouri School for the Blind in St. Louis has what is believed to be the only class of blind newspaper readers in the United States. Miss Harriet Rees, one of the teachers at the institution at Nineteenth and Morgan streets, conducts every day what is known at the school as the Post-Dispatch Bulletin. She takes the Post-Dispatch every night and copies the heads of the principal stories on Bristol board with a Braille raised-letter machine; this is the Bulletin. In the morning it is placed in a class room, where the pupils may have access to it. By running their fingers over it swiftly they are able to know from these headlines what are the principal happenings of each day. At 12:40 o'clock the class in newspaper reading is called. Having read the headlines and discussed them before coming to class, the pupils know what interests them most and state their preferences. Miss Rees then reads them the stories they want to hear, giving to this work 20 minutes of each day.

THE daily newspaper is very necessary to the happiness of the average American. He depends upon it to keep him informed of what each day has brought forth in the world, and he would be wretched to think there could be any danger that he might be deprived of this daily informer. Just as the man who sees, takes up his daily paper, eager to know what has happened, does the blind pupil of the Missouri School for the Blind go with eager feet each morning to read the bulletin board. The principal headlines are there in raised letters, and, as the skillful fingers fly from letter to letter, the blind boy or girl knows whether Prince Henry has reached America, whether there has been another battle in South Africa or the Philippines, whether any famous person is dead, and whatever else is important is new. Sometimes one hears a busy man say he has had time that day to do nothing more

reading: that the Sunday Post-Dispatch might see it at work. The pupils came into the class room, and the teacher asked: "How many have read the Bulletin this morning?"

Every hand went up in reply. They had all read the headlines. "Arthur, will you come to the board and read the Bulletin for us?"

A young man of 17 years stepped forward, placed his fingers upon the raised letters, and read aloud: "Quotation for the day: 'Who can be wise, amazed, temperate and furious. 'Loyal and natural in a moment? No man.' 'News Items: 'Dark Hours for Spain. 'Russia Must Abandon Manchuria. 'Worst Defeat for British Since December, 1900. 'Antics of March Storms. 'Prince Henry Our Guest. 'Notice: The newspaper class will meet in the recitation hall today instead of the chapel.' 'How you have heard the Bulletin, what do you want me to read?' 'The defeat of the British. 'Very well. Someone tell me how they get the news of the defeat to London? Oliver can you tell us?' 'From Cape Town to Cadiz by cable. From Cadiz to London by telegraph. 'Step to the map and trace the route. He stepped to a raised map, found South Africa, then traced the route readily. 'Someone else tell me how we get the news from London to New York. 'By the Atlantic cable. 'How do we get it from New York to St. Louis? 'By telegraph. Generally through the Associated Press. The account of the defeat was then read. 'What do you want me to read next?' 'Dark Hours for Spain.'"

"First tell me who is the King of Spain?" "Alfonso." "Is he on the throne?" "No, he is too young." "Who rules in his place?" "His mother." "If nothing happens, when will King Alfonso be old enough to ascend to the throne?" "Next May."

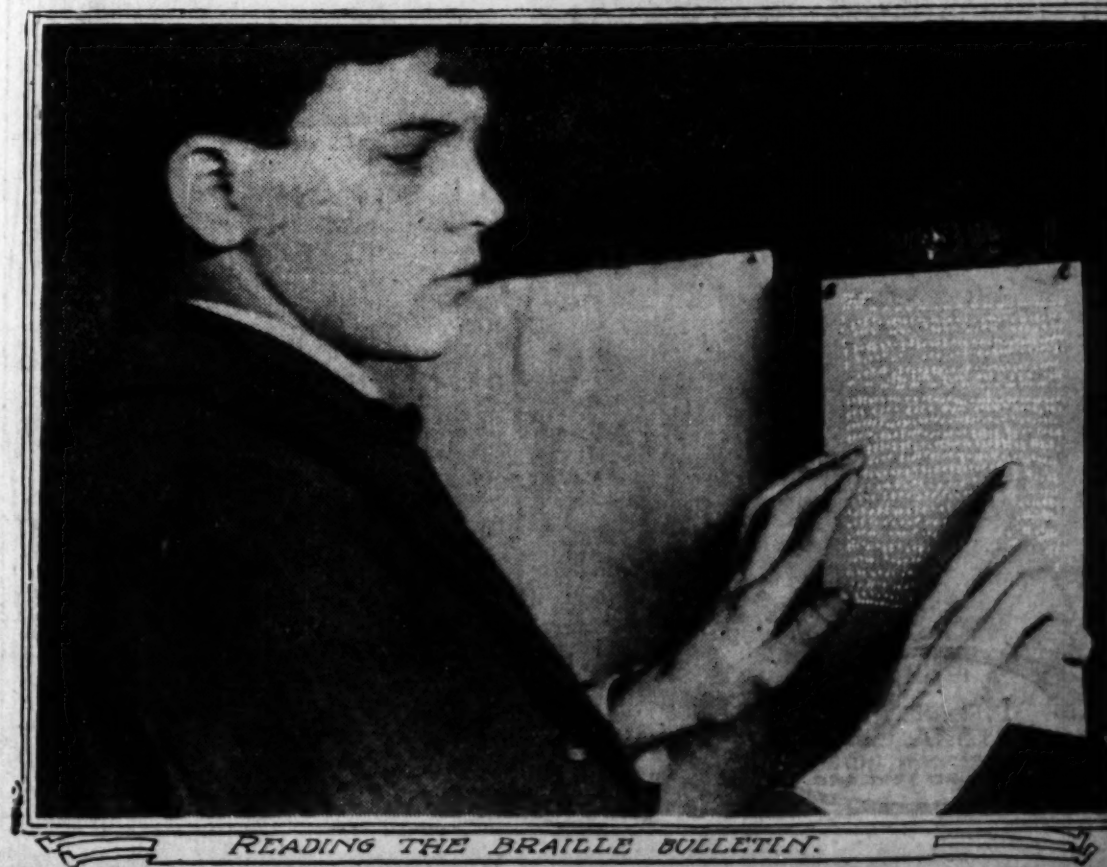
By MISS HARRIET REES.

OUR Post-Dispatch Bulletin and newspaper class is one of our most interesting works. It is not in the regular course of study, but more for recreation and for the pleasure of the pupils. They are not compelled to come into the class, but do just as they like.

I prepare the bulletin the previous night or early in the morning. It is upon the board, and the students come in just after breakfast, or sometime during the forenoon, and read it. Some of the older pupils are so anxious to know the news that they come in before I get the bulletin finished. They have the greatest interest in the affairs of the world.

Our method means much work for me, but I am well repaid by the interest the students show and the pleasure we all derive from it. It is of mutual benefit. In this way we can apply our knowledge of geography, and we get a great deal of information that we could not learn in any other way. I believe this is the only class of the kind in the blind schools of the United States, but it should be one of the features of every school.

Reading the newspapers intelligently is as much a part of the education as anything else. It helps the students to apply knowledge gained from textbooks to practical use. And they get valuable information of the world in general that they would never be able to obtain in any other way.



READING THE BRAILLE BULLETIN.

MRS. LESLIE CARTER HAS BEEN GUILLOTINED 22 TIMES HANDSOME ST. LOUIS LADY TO BE AN EASTER BRIDE

Playing Du Barry Has Caused Her to Live It in Dreams So Vivid She Feels the Knife on Her Throat.

By LAVINIA HART.

"CREAM?"

"No, thanks."

"Foolish! It's fresh down from the farm."

La Du Barry tilted her head over the tea tray and pushed the cream jug toward me with a gesture that coaxed.

"What farm?" I asked, naturally. I never knew she had a farm.

"How should I know, silly," was the plaintive response; "some farm. Doesn't plain cream?"

La Du Barry gurgled as I looked unconcernedly out of the window of the best suite at the Fifth Avenue, turning my head back just in time to catch the sight of a Louis XIV slipper tossing out the train of a Louis XV housegown, till the yellow crepe folds fell in shimmering masses and melted with the tones of her hair.

"You actor people," I said, with appreciation, "know just exactly how."

"I am not," said Du Barry, with all the dignity of the Tullieries, "actor people now. I let you come to my holy-of-holies to see what Du Barry is like when she isn't Du Barry. Mrs. Leslie Carter—with the point that captivated his Majesty the King 'at your service!'"

"Some more tea, then," I said, promptly, "and before you show me what Du Barry is when she isn't let me tell you what she is when she acts."

"If you'll say something nice"—poising the tongs in midair with the acme of artistic effect, "I'll give you four lumps."

"Indeed, you will not," I replied, with the virtuous air we assume when refusing bribes we can't use; "it isn't my way, anyway. It belongs to the man behind. He sat spellbound through last night's performance. He cried with you, laughed with you, rose and fell with you. He was delighted when you fooled the king, despaired when you lost Come and blew his nose when the mobs mocked you in the streets of Paris."

"When they took you off to be guillotined I expected he'd rush around to the stage door to catch your head, but he didn't. Instead he walked leisurely out to the lobby with some other men and said: 'Yes!'"

"I think I won't tell you. You're so sweetly humble now!"

"Oh, go ahead," impatiently; "tell me you must—please do."

It was the combination coax and command which is Du Barry's prettiest trick—the one that wins the Duc de Brissac in the third act. I tried to analyze it and couldn't.

"Well," I replied, for I couldn't hold out against a combination to which a captain of the King's Guard succumbed, "he said you were good and the play was good and the cast was good, and the situations were good."

"Oh, Everything was just good! He must have been a Frenchman."

"He didn't state, but I think he wasn't. For he said you were better than Bernhardt, which a Frenchman wouldn't. And better than Duse, and Terry, and any other actress that acts—yourself, even, for you'd broken your own record and stood on the pinnacle of success. And others say it, too. All over town I've heard—"

"Oh, my dear."

Leslie Carter's head fell in her hands and a warm flush spread up to her hair. For moments she forgot to act. For moments all the womanliness within her—which is strong-made her happy and unaffected—a woman whom the public does not see, and to whom "Zaza" and "Du Barry" are undiscovered territory.

"Of course, it isn't news," I said presently; "you knew all that before we did. The advance sales tell their story, and the welcome on the opening night, the curtain calls, the crowded aisles, the unflinching 'nothing for this week' at the box office—and above all the consciousness that you sway the audience and they follow all your moods. These things keep you pretty well posted about the rung of the ladder you rest on, don't they?"

Mrs. Carter shook her head.

"I hadn't applied them before," she said, thoughtfully, "not that way. Perhaps I've been too busy. I've never devoted so much time as this to thought of it before. Or perhaps I'd grown so used to regarding it all as struggling and working that it had become a habit. I used to wonder how I'd feel if I had repeated curtain calls."

"And having had them?"

"I feel just the same; just as I used to feel about it; just as Oliver Twist felt about it. I want some more. It's never the thing I've done that excites me. It's the thing I want to do."

"The present condition of things looked like a golden impossible paradise in the old days, yet today I'm as far from my ideal as ever—the heights of my ambition are just as far above me."

Mrs. Carter rested her chin in her hands and the corners of her mouth drooped disconsolately.

"It's because the goal advances," I suggested; "Uncle Jasper says even 'the sun do move!'"

"Uncle Jasper is an astronomer and a philosopher. It moves so fast we can't catch up. And yet—with a characteristic bob of her head that threw her bright braids in the sunlight—"things are changed, if I'm not."

"There isn't the struggle there used to be, and the work doesn't seem so hard. Don't smile. I have worked terribly hard. It may seem to you now that it came easy, but it didn't."

"If I lived forever, I should never forget the beginning—such a long, rough, discouraging beginning as it was. When I first took hold my energies were impaired by worries of every sort."

"That retarded my progress. But Mr. Belasco was patient. He is patient with every one who is struggling; kind to every one who is down. Despite repeated failures, his interest in me did not flag, for I had one quality that appealed to him. It was my willingness to work. I didn't want to stop a moment. If I stop working I think—I hate to think."

Leslie Carter drew her brows together till they made a horrid little frown. She was thinking.

"Belasco was so patient," she repeated, smiling a little, "and so confident. He would talk to me about finesse and repose, and making points and getting effects. It was all Greek. The more he explained the less

I understood. But I tried to look knowing and said yes. I was so ashamed of my stupidity and so sorry for his wasted efforts."

"Then would come a day when Belasco would cry, 'Great heavens, that's it, you've got it—and light would break in. Now I know what all these things mean, but I couldn't explain them to you.'"

"That's why this profession is so hard. There are things that cannot be taught or told or passed on. You must fall in them and succeed in them, before you master them. One cannot blossom out upon the stage, no matter how great the genius, and become at once a finished actor. It requires time and experience to attain finesse."

"What is finesse? It sounds good, but vague."

"It's as vague as it sounds. It's a will-o'-the-wisp."

"What's it nearest like, of all the things you can touch?"

Leslie Carter gurgled. No other word describes her laugh, which is soft and rippling and infectious.

"Well," said she, meditatively, "for one thing, it's this, the power to feel artificial things naturally and having really felt them to be natural to convince others that they are. Sounds involved, but take your time."

Mrs. Carter looked sweetly over the teacups while I pondered and conquered.

"Not a bad try," I retorted, "but none too lucid. Its logic wasn't unimpeachable, either. I've heard actors say that the most successful way to make others feel is not to feel it oneself, but to act it."

"A theory," said Leslie Carter, firmly, "which they never applied to or deducted from successful acting. Do you know Zaza was more successful than any other attempt? Because I was learning to feel. Not that I didn't know how—I had in real life run the gamut of human feeling. But I was learning to forget myself and feel; to feel the sorrows and the joys of others."

"Selfishness and conceit are barriers to greatness. Genius can never find sufficient scope in the limited experience and character of one human being. He who would succeed in any profession—and particularly in this one—must sink his own identity, must forget his own pleasures and pains, and let his sympathies go out and find the miseries and motives of others."

"It does not matter if those others be live people around us or the heroes or heroines of history and fiction. If the comedies and tragedies of their lives can draw upon our laughter and our tears, till we forget our own lives and live with them in theirs, then have we made the right foundation of histrionic success. And when we reach that point where we can feel those feelings and portray those lives, so that they, who look and listen, lose their sympathies for the time, then have we built a work of art indeed upon that right foundation."

Leslie Carter rose and paced the floor. She was full of earnestness and sincerity, which constitute her best charm—and she wasn't acting.

"That's the sort I want to build," she said, stopping abruptly, "one that will not only shelter me well while I am here, but remain as a monument to my efforts after I am gone."

"It isn't to satisfy my vanity, nor is it to swell my bank account, that I am working, working unceasingly. These motives would not be strong enough to demand every waking hour and every grain of force and energy in my life. It is the desire to do for the sake of the thing done—to accomplish for the sake of accomplishment—and to accomplish it to the very best there is in me."

"Do you think art alone can do this?"

Why, the whole heart and soul of me are not sufficient to make me feel half that I would. Do you know why I made you pity Zaza? Because I pitied her myself. Because I wept for her. Because I went down into the depths with her and suffered, and up to the heights with her and rejoiced."

"And Du Barry?"

"I have been Du Barry for a year. I have worn the sort of clothes she wore—not for effect, but because I've studied her and pitied her, admired her and imitated her for so long that I actually find myself having the same tastes in all the little details that make up a woman's life."

"I have lost myself in the part of Du Barry. From the time I go on in the milliner shop—how d'you like that milliner shop?"

"Almost as much as Du Barry did."

"Good. Aren't the hats pretty?"

"How about you, isn't it pretty hard wooing sleep after the nervous strain of Du Barry?"

Mrs. Carter threw out her arms, threw back her head and invited me to look at her.

"Tell me, do I look like a nervous wreck?"

She was the embodiment of health and vitality.

"Somewhere I read that 'Mrs. Leslie Carter is a complete wreck after each performance of Du Barry.' Do you want to know the truth? Mrs. Leslie Carter is ready to begin all over again, at the close of each performance. Indeed, she would like continuous performances of Du Barry, and never be Leslie Carter, which means a woman who rests—except when she's Zaza. Now, which do you like the best?"

"Du Barry. The play's greater."

"But the women—their characters?"

"Why, I didn't know they had any."

Mrs. Carter sat bolt upright and defended her heroines.

"I wonder," she said, impatiently, "why people always look over their heads for morals, instead of under their feet, where they are. I wonder why they see goodness along only one line and refuse to call it goodness if it follows any other. Du Barry was an unfortunate, but she was good. Her parents were of the sort that form the dregs of Paris—what could be expected of her?"

"Yet she rose to be more than Queen of France, and, with all her low-born heritage, she blushed to be the courtesan of a king, as women with blue blood had failed to do before her. Do repentance and charity and atonement and good works count for nothing?"

"Du Barry was not bad. Carlyle blackened her, but what woman escaped the scourge of his whip?"

"Guy de Maupassant gives us the true Du Barry and her memoirs speak for themselves. She was a woman of the people, and common blood was in her veins, but she was a woman. She shows it in the second act when she repeats what are to my mind the best lines in the play. I'm always sorry for the things I do, but I'm always sorry too late."

There was the little choke in her voice, just as there had been in Du Barry's the night before. But art and nature are closely blended in Mrs. Carter, and I couldn't tell whether the actress were speaking or whether the woman had dominated the actress the night before.

"Again she is a woman," said Mrs. Carter slowly, "when she goes to the guillotine. When Marie Antoinette faced the same horror she begged the executioner's pardon for stumbling over his toe, and smiled defiance at the world. When Du Barry got there she confessed she was afraid."

"The slender white throat was to be severed from her body, and any woman who had a woman's sensitiveness would have been horror-stricken."

"I only played the part, but you don't know what that guillotining means to me. I can see the knife when I first come on in the milliner's shop in my gayest mood, and it hangs like a weight over me all through the play."

"But that isn't the worst of it. Twenty-two times my own throat has been cut by the knife of the guillotine. It's a most unhappy way to die. I have always waked up directly after, but it makes a very bad dream. I believe I play the part a good deal harder in my sleep than on the stage."

"Then your nerves are not strung on cast iron, they really are affected by the play?"

"O, I haven't said it doesn't affect my nerves. But it doesn't make a physical wreck of me. I've been urging Wednesday matinees, but Mr. Belasco wouldn't have it. He doesn't know what I can stand, but I do, and I know why."

"When I'm not working I'm resting. The stage is my whole life. It's all I have and all I want. I have no fade, no friends. There is no time to cultivate either. You have no idea how isolated from everything my life is. Why, I don't even know the current fashion. I dress so much at the theater I'm glad to cling to these negligees when I'm home."

"For my part I hope there won't be a moment's interim between acting and dying. That something within me which pushes me on and makes me act would burn me up if I should stop."

Mrs. Carter leaned against a mantel, and the folds of the yellow gown leaned with her. It may have been art or it may have been nature, but either way it sounded well, and without the limelight and without the makeup she was winsome enough to tempt a King of France.



Photos by Roersch.

MISS CARRIE DICKSON COOK, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Gibson Cook of 323 Washington boulevard, and one of the handsomest try clubs and, in other connections, one of the prominent young men of St. Louis. Miss Cook is one of the best known of the young society women of St. Louis. She is a brunette, tall and stately.

THIS INDIANA COUPLE HAS BEEN MARRIED 72 YEARS

MR. AND MRS. ELISHA BROWN of Hagerstown, Ind., have just celebrated the seventy-second anniversary of their wedding. Mr. Brown is 94 years of age, and his wife is 88. They have six living children, 50 grandchildren and almost as many great-grandchildren. They are said to have been the first white babies ever seen in that part of Indiana in which they live, and have never been a mile distant from each other for more than a few days at a time since infancy. Their period of marriage is two years longer than that of the father and mother of Gov. Van Sant of Minnesota, whose pictures were printed in the Sunday Post-Dispatch three months ago upon the occasion of their seventieth wedding anniversary.

HAGERSTOWN, Ind., March 14.

Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

MR. AND MRS. ELISHA BROWN, whose home is at the edge of this village, are undoubtedly the oldest married couple now living in Indiana. They were married in this township Feb. 20, 1830, and have just celebrated the 72d anniversary of their wedding day. Mr. and Mrs. Brown remain in fairly good health, and apparently justify the hopes of their friends that they will live to celebrate their diamond wedding in 1905.

Elisha Brown was born near Cynthia, Ky., Dec. 25, 1809. His parents removed to Jefferson Township, Wayne County, Indiana, in 1816, the year that Indiana was admitted as a state into the Union, and that township has been his home ever since.

Mrs. Brown, who was Miss Margaret Burns, was born near Waynesville, O., July 11, 1811. Her parents also came to Indiana in 1816 and settled near the cabin of the Browns in the eastern part of this township. These two children were the only white babies known in a wide stretch of country, and they attracted attention whenever they appeared at pioneer festivities. From the first occasion of their meeting they manifested the greatest preference for each other's society. In those days there was but little society in the backwoods, and the number of young people was very small. Apparently there was nothing to interrupt the association of young Elisha Brown and Miss Burns, and their subsequent wedding in 1830 was accepted as the natural sequence of the circumstances under which they had passed their lives in the wilderness.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown started housekeeping in a most primitive log hut. There was no window to the single room, and the one door had wooden hinges and a wooden latch, which was lifted with a thong cut from a deer skin. The chimney was stick and clay, and Mrs. Brown says there were but few days when it didn't smoke more at the bottom than at the top. There were no cooking stoves in those days, and all the cooking was done over the fire in the open fireplace. At first there was not even a crane in the chimney upon which pots were to be suspended on chains, but later that innovation was added. The roof of the cabin was of clapboards, and they were held in position by weight poles. The floor was clay hammered smooth and hard and kept clean by sweeping with hickory-withs brooms. There were a few chairs, a rough table, some treasured blue china yet in the family, a bed formed of poles secured to the side of the cabin, some pewter ware, wealth, energy and happiness, and those were the things with which Mr. and Mrs. Brown started to housekeeping. According to their testimony those were among the happiest days.

It is almost past belief that within the span of their married life almost every one of the modern improvements and inventions have been introduced and perfected. There was no coal oil, and tallow candles were introduced long afterward. There were no roads through the green woods, and the government had its mail carried on horseback through the backwoods settlements. It cost 30 cents to send a letter, and newspapers were not received in that way in this far western country. There were no railroads anywhere near this part of Indiana.

Absolutely all the supplies were carried on horseback. The nearest grist mill was 40 miles away, and the grain was carried on a horse's back. The journey there and back usually took a week. Indians came occasionally, but they were friendly. They were only the ones who longed to see their old home once more, and endured a journey on foot through the wilderness that they might revisit the scene of their early life.

Probably no two persons have ever lived who were more closely associated together through all their lives than Mr. and Mrs. Brown. From the time of their first meeting as children it is said that they have never been absent from each other as much as a week at a time. Their devotion to one another in their old age is beautiful to see, and it is the wish of all who know them that when the final summons come both will hear the call and obey together.

Eleven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Brown, six of whom are yet living. There are 50 grandchildren and almost that number of great-grandchildren.



DIVERSIFIED ITINERARY OF THE MOST-TRAVELED ST. LOUISAN

A. M. Strong, a St. Louisan Whose Passion for Travel Has Made Him a Box Car Artist and Muleteer, Went to South Africa on a Horse Transport and Served Under Kitchener.



ENGLISH VOLUNTEER NURSES
OF No. 14 GENERAL HOSPITAL (NEW CASTLE, NATAL.)

A. M. Strong, soldier of fortune, is in town—somewhere in town. He has left the British Army in South Africa to shift for itself as best it can, and has gravitated back to the old starting point.

A. M. Strong is one of the picturesque characters of St. Louis. He is the most-traveled St. Louisan. He is a box car artist, but he does it as esthetically as ever a gentleman did anything worth doing at all. A. M. Strong lists where he will. He has not where to lay his head, but he is always with the sun, refreshed. He has nothing, not even troubles. He is a Don Quixote without any tagging Sancho and too much sense to fight windmills. He is a true soldier of fortune, a genius of little joys.

In A. M. Strong is found the highest exemplification of that modern axiom that a Missourian must see for himself. No other motive moves him. If he puts to sea, it is but to see. The hymn-singer sings "There's a land that is fairer than day," but not so Traveler Strong. With him it must always be "Here's a land, etc.," a true Missourian, seeing for himself. It has been so all his life. Did a gun crack at Sumter, he was off at the flash. Did an army march in the Transvaal, he was off with the bugle's blast. Did a mountain he wanted to see look down, or a valley he wished to behold look up, A. M. Strong was away beholden to none for his coming in or his going out. In this way he has gone "east, west, over the cuckoo's nest," until there is perhaps no sea he has not sailed nor considerable shore upon which he has not set foot. The cost of it all has been nothing. The profit of it all has been nothing in dollars and cents. It is the way of A. M. Strong.

IT WAS a fiction character who sung in "Treasure Island" that grew into strain:

Sixteen men on a dead man's chest,
Ho, ho, ho, and a bottle o' rum.

But it is A. M. Strong, a character in real life, who comes back to St. Louis, after 18 months away in the South seas, singing himself for sea ditty:

Forty-two nights on a bale of hay,
Ho, ho, ho, for a jolly bum.

A. M. Strong has been abroad again. This time he has traveled a little matter of 25,000 miles on a 13 start, and has incidentally served a while with the British army in South Africa, but he is all right. Tourist Strong is not the sort of person that gets shot by Boers, run over by trains, skinned down by sinking ships or put out by fever. He has been on a hospital corps, but never on a hospital cot.

On his last going abroad Tourist Strong took passage on the British steamer Monarch out of New Orleans for Durban, Natal. On the same ship there happened to be 1000 horses going to the British army in the Transvaal. Almost any other tourist would have complained about this state of affairs, but not so Mr. Strong. There was no stateroom for him, and he was compelled to remain below with the horses. Ordinary sea voyagers would have found this maddening, but it mattered nothing to Strong. He had horse sense. He got him a bale of hay and made his bunk up by it, and during the day he drew 35 cents for the humane work of seeing that the horses immediately around did not die of starvation or thirst or kick each other into the sea. The food was very coarse and poor, but Strong asserted his ordinary uncomplaining. What the food was mattered nothing in a place where a voyager could look out almost any place and see such spectacular scenery as the whole sky, the heaving sea, the place where Columbus discovered America, the Isle where Napoleon died, shark's whales, waterpouts and the Spanish main not one whit different than it was when the galleons of Pizarro went staggering and creaking across with their treasure of golden loot.

It would be a mistake to call Strong a tramp. As well might Isaac Newton be called a loiterer or the good Pere Marquette a vagrant with no permanent place of abode. To be sure Strong has thumped out his many thousands of miles in a box car, and has slept with no other protection than the snub curtain of night around him, but he is not a tramp. Tramps travel a country to work it; Strong goes merely to see it. Tramps beat their way for sheer sake of beating; Strong does it because it enabled him to travel when otherwise he would remain at home poring and deny himself that educative polish which can only come of much brushing around the world. Tramps are artless, illiterate and unobserving; Strong is artful, educated and sees everything. So to call Strong a tramp would be to forget that there are travelers and travelers.

Strong has written for the Sunday Post-Dispatch the story of his last trip abroad. It is told in straightforward, intelligent

By A. M. STRONG.

WHEN I left St. Louis in November, 1900, I had no intention of leaving the country. I was merely trying to find a climate suitable to my light wardrobe. I left St. Louis with \$2 in cash and with that for a starter, I have just completed a trip of some 25,000 miles. I have wandered without any object in view beyond a desire to see other countries. I am not a tramp, but a drifter. I work for what little money I need, and I am always independent.

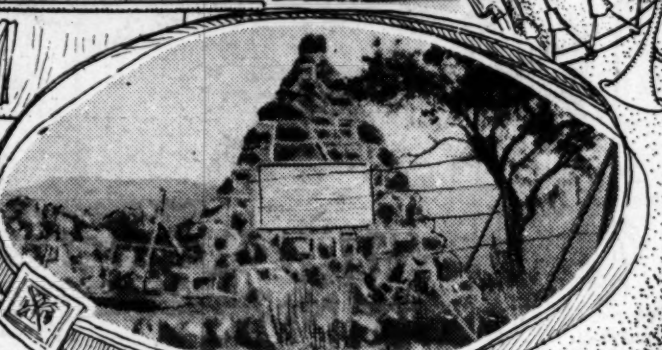
I worked at railroading for some years, and an acquaintance among railroad men has enabled me to go as I would without funds. Of course, there are railroads and conductors who do not regard me kindly or else don't regard me at all. In such events I indulge myself in a Pullman—on of those with the sliding doors on the side.

On Nov. 25, 1900, I left St. Louis for Houston, Tex., where I arrived 10 days later. Of course, this is not runaway time between St. Louis and Houston, but the train upon which I happened to be traveling was broken up a good many times and always gave right-of-way to people who were in more of a hurry than I was.

From Houston I went on to New Orleans. During my first week there I saw in a newspaper an advertisement for men to take a cargo of horses to South Africa. The advertisement promised good treatment and \$15 upon the arrival of the ship at its destination. While I had never been to Africa, and I wanted to see that country. Here was my opportunity.

The advertisement had been placed by a Mr. Schwartz. I hunted him up to get in for the trip. I found Mr. Schwartz a diplomat. He was not running an information bureau. He was simply hiring men. He knew nothing about life on a horse boat, and took pains to see that I knew less. His reluctance to tell anything convinced me there was something about it too good to be bruted about, so I put my name on the list. Two weeks later I went down the river to where the Monarch, Capt. Morgan, was loading horses for South Africa. She took on 1000 horses and 100 hostlers to take care of them. The next morning she dropped down the river and, before dark, the Monarch was on blue water.

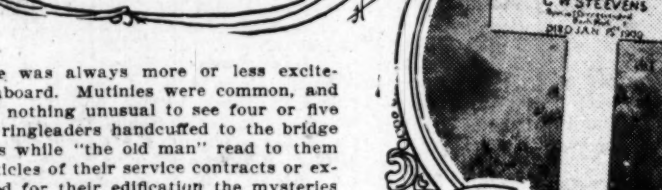
The trip across the Atlantic is not a particularly pleasant memory. The food was bad. There were no beds for the men. We had to sleep wherever we could curl up, and before the trip ended some of us had learned to sleep standing up like a horse. But the weather was fine all the way, and 42 nights at sea on a bale of hay was not so bad.



MONUMENT TO ROYAL ENGINEERS
ON BATTLEFIELD, WAGON HILL.



GUN "LADY WHITE"
THIS IS THE GUN SENT TO THE RELIEF
OF LADYSMITH FROM THE
BATTLESHIP "TERIBLE."



GRAVE OF
G.W. STEVENS
CORRESPONDENT LONDON DAILY MAIL
AT LADYSMITH CEMETERY

There was always more or less excitement aboard. Mutinies were common, and the mass of tourists, did not go to spend his money, but went to see. He did not spend 42 days and nights upon a bale of hay because he wanted the \$15, but because he wanted to see. He did not enlist in the British army because he wanted to see John Bull triumphant in the Boer war, but did it because he wanted to see.

Long before the Monarch dropped anchor at Durban the skipper assured us in round sea oaths that none of us would be permitted to go ashore, but he was an Englishman unaware of the resourcefulness of a Yankee hobo. We had made the trip to see the country, not to get his horses across, and the country we would see. The first line had not more than gone out to the big dock before we were drilling ashore, the skipper sending after us a volley of oaths that would have discomfited a less valorous army.

When we reached Durban, England wanted men and badly. The recruiting-officers fairly jumped at us. They got us. We had not expected to go over there and fight for John Bull, but he offered us new sights to see, and we went to Pietermaritzburg that night.

For more than a week an old gray sergeant of the Dublin Fusiliers drilled his Yankees, and then we set off for the front. At the last pinch I failed because of my eyes, which are not strong, and was sent to the hospital corps, the other boys going to Kitchener for scout duty. There were 30 of them, and they were as good fighting men as ever were khaki, even though they did bring over 100 horses.

When the Duke of Cornwall and York made his visit to Africa, he asked Lord Kitchener: "Who make your hot fighting men in this war?" "The Yankees, your grace," replied the commander-in-chief. "They are more adaptable. They never seem at a loss what to do, and can be depended upon to look out for themselves. Nearly all are fine riders and good shots. They are the best of scouts and, against this enemy, just the kind of men we need."

On the first day of March I was sent, with about 20 others, to No. 14 General Hospital at Newcastle, Natal. I had a good camera with me and, on my first payday, acquired another. For six months, the full term of my enlistment, I worked the 57 and the English fullplate on every object that seemed to have any interest.

Of anything like permanent buildings there were only nine at this hospital. One was a brick cottage, "commandeered" first, but afterward paid for. It was used for sick or wounded officers. There were also eight corrugated iron houses, three for quartermasters' supplies, one for an operating room and drug stores, one for head-quarters office, one for a patient's recreation room and two for cook houses. Of the balance of the hospital, all the quarters for the officers, nurses and orderlies (the privates of the hospital corps) were canvas.

The large marquees, used as wards for the sick, are double throughout and thoroughly weather proof. The smaller bell tents, used for the hospital staff, were sometimes leaky, and, in wet weather, were intensely uncomfortable, particularly for the privates, who had to sleep on the ground with only a waterproof sheet and two light blankets for bedding. The non-commissioned staff, the nurses and the officers had cots with good mattresses and plenty of bedding.

For the patients everything possible was done, and for this management, with its very liberal allowance from the war office, nothing seemed impossible. The very best of meats and vegetables were there in plenty for the convalescent, and for the sick almost every delicacy obtainable anywhere was freely issued. Chickens, even though every one of them cost a big round dollar, were a common diet. Eggs at \$1.25 a dozen, very one of which came 2000 miles by sea, could be had for the asking. Everything in the way of liquor, from French brandy and champagne to English ale, and, in fact,

almost any relish or food found in the best hotels of the world, were freely given to the patients. For any one else the fare was often so bad that it was unfit for use. Half-starved cattle from the sandy veldt, sheep so poor that not one in a dozen would dress 15 pounds, and the cullings of the vegetables from the patients' cook house, often half rotten and never good; this, helped out by stale bread and weak tea, made the regular fare for the orderlies. No butter, in fact, no anything else unless one bought it himself, was to be had. This awful fare, coupled with the exposure, had its effect, and it was no unusual thing for half of the orderlies at the hospital to be on sick report; often really sick, but in many cases shamming to get the benefits of the better fare always given the patients.

"The life of the orderly was not a desirable condition in any way. From reveille at 5 a. m., until evening mess call at 6 p. m., it was a continual round of work, and then twice a week he would get a night patrol, and that meant 36 hours of duty without rest. There was only one parade that ever

added to the orderlies' burden, and that was 'dress parade' at 8:30 a. m. The orderly was expected to shave every day, and have his hair cut once in two weeks. If the 'non-com' inspecting on dress parade could discover any beard or hair that seemed too long, it meant 'orderly room at 10:30,' and a sentence of from three to 30 days 'C. H.' (confinement to barracks).

For the patients it was very pleasant. They had the full run of the big hospital at all hours of the day or night, between reveille and tattoo. If they were able to be out of bed, but, of course, they were not allowed outside hospital limits. They had the best beds I have ever seen in a hospital of any kind—fine iron cots with woven wire springs and good hair mattresses, clean sheets twice a week, and often if necessary, and plenty of blankets to keep warm and comfortable, for during the winter the nights were bitterly cold, though the days were always warm.



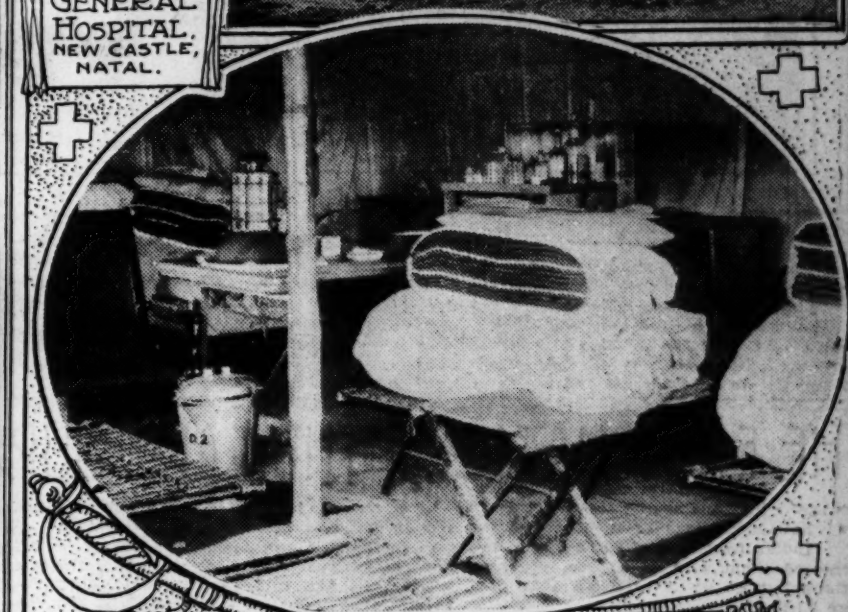
MEN FROM MANY CLIMES
PRIVATES MESS No. 14 GENERAL HOSPITAL (NEW CASTLE)
No. 1. LEX (NATAL) No. 2. CALAGHAN (NEW CASTLE) No. 3. MILES (ALABAMA) No. 4. GLASS (ST. LOUIS) No. 5. AVEL (NEW ZEALAND) No. 6. SPING (AUSTRIA) No. 7. ST. BONG (ST. LOUIS) No. 8. TERRY (CHICAGO) No. 9. MILLER (R-A-M-C) No. 10. HOGAN (WASHINGTON, D.C.)



A. M. STRONG,
THE TRAMP
CORRESPONDENT



No. 14 GENERAL HOSPITAL, NEW CASTLE, NATAL.



INTERIOR OF WARD (D.2 SURGICAL DIV.)
No. 14 GENERAL HOSPITAL, NEW CASTLE.

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There was "recreation" there for everybody. For the patients there was the big recreation hall with its billiard table, chess, checker and card tables, and a very well-equipped stage. A good piano and a fine organ were there, and many of the officers and "non-coms" had musical instruments of their own. A condition of the permit given to theatrical and concert companies, traveling in Natal and the Transvaal, was that, at least, one performance be given at each general hospital on the route and, on that little stage at Newcastle, I have seen a number of very creditable entertainments. Did Boer activity prevent the appearance of traveling companies, then there was always the royal army medical corps minstrels to fall back on, and their

entertainments were always enjoyable affairs. For the hospital staff there was polo, cricket, football and horse racing. Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, from 1 to 6 p. m., were always holiday, and then one could find always some game going and often three or four. Kipling's little fling at the English army in "The Islanders" is not far from the truth, despite the frantic efforts of the rank and file to give it the lie.

Beside the equipment for the sports I have mentioned, the hospital authorities fitted up two splendid tennis courts for the nurses, and almost any hour of any pleasant day they were in use. The commissioned staff of No. 14 General Hospital was Col. O. Todd, commanding; Maj. Eckersley, surgical division; Maj. Culling, medical division; Lieut. Parry, orderly medical officer, and Lieut. Nolan, quartermaster, all of the royal army medical corps. The non-commissioned staff comprised 15 sergeants, two of them sergeant-majors, and 26 corporals. There were from 200 to 300 orderlies (privates) about equally divided between the R. A. M. C. (regular) and the imperial hospital corps (colonial). There was, in addition, a corps of 38 trained nurses, from the best hospitals in England and Australia. They were splendid women, all of them, and, by their ability and careful nursing, saved many of England's sons from a grave in far-away Africa.

When my term of enlistment expired, I was sent back to Pietermaritzburg for discharge and provided with free transportation to my home in the United States and a little money to meet necessary expenses on the way.

No list of eminent Americans could be drawn up that did not contain a large portion of German names. From the Fatherland we still get our music, our grand opera, our philosophy and a great deal of our science.

According to Prof. Hugo Munsterberg, an eminent historian who has been for 15 years an instructor in Harvard University, the German and American nations are more alike, in mind and temperament, than any other two nations of the earth, and must eventually adopt the same form of civilization and government.

ONE-FIFTH OF OUR POPULATION IS GERMAN-AMERICAN

Almost Three Millions of These Were Emigrants Born in the Kaiser's Realm.

SINCE 1827 the enormous number of the three largest cities in Germany—Berlin, Hamburg and Munich. If all the residents of Munich, Leipzig, Breslau, Dresden, Frankfurt, Hanover and Düsseldorf, all famous German cities, were to be transplanted to America, they would still lack 270,000 of being as many as the German-born residents who are now in this country.

Some of our smaller American cities have been built up almost entirely by Germans. Milwaukee, for example, which is mainly German, contains a larger population than the noted German city of Frankfurt-on-Main.

about 1935. During the revolutionary times of 1848 the great rush of immigrants began. Some of the most famous Germans who have carved out their careers in the United States were among the "Forty-eighters."

When the civil war commenced the flood of immigration from Germany was stopped and did not begin again until the new railroads and land-grants attracted settlers to the western states.

Up to 1880 a large number of political exiles were obliged to seek a haven in America; but since that time the main incentive to immigration has been the desire to earn a better living and to earn a home.

In every German immigrant the spirit of self-help and independence is very strong. Few Germans are to be found on the books of charitable societies. Industry and thrift, the two virtues upon which, as Benjamin Franklin said, our civilization and government,

MERRY SPIRITS DANCED AT THIS ST. LOUIS SPIRITUALISTS' MASQUERADE



MR. J. RANKIN. MRS. M. L. WOODS. MISS LILLY MARSHALL. MISS MAUDE EVANS.



MRS. J. W. TUCKER. MISS NELLY LONERGAN.

THE young people of the lycium of the First Spiritual Association of St. Louis gave a masquerade ball at Frimp's Hall, 1412 North Grand avenue. The Spiritualists believe in dancing. They look upon it as an enjoyable and healthful

exercise. Both the young and old join in the pleasure. They went to the ball to dance and be merry and they were. There were no wallflowers in that group of gay dancers. They vied with each other in affording amusement.

In that gay throng there were fairies, with her hatchet. She searched for spirits. In the pocket of one of the sailors she found a bottle. She tried to take the baby's bottle, too, but the baby knew it was meat and drink to her and she clung

to the bottle with the determination of all babies. The bride was there and Topsy thought she was a ghost and became very frightened. Big Indian chief was there in full war paint with his tomahawk. He gave the

war dance and frightened the people out of their wits by his Indian yell. He brought the Indian Princess with him. She was a real princess, her hair was long and black and her dress was white buckskin trimmed with elaborate Indian headwork, the skirt

was finished with a fringe of leather fringe. The High Priestess was there and the gay Spanish dancer induced Wu Ting Fang to forget the dignity of state and dance with her. Oom Paul forgot his old age and waltzed with the Goddess of Liberty.

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THE EASY MAGIC OF THE LAKE SUPERIOR INDIANS

FEW who have toured the great lakes have not heard of the feats of the Indian fishermen of Sault Ste. Marie, witnessed them, and, of course, could do nothing but go away believing that they were all they seemed to be. Particularly have they marveled at the Indian whitefish fisherman's magic eye, with which he seems to look down through ten feet or more of foaming, rushing water, and see whitefish that to the white man's eye would be invisible five inches beneath the surface.

The astounding feats of the Indian whitefish netters of the Sault Ste. Marie that the guide books and the hotel keepers and wisest men insist on telling tourists about are performed by two Indians in a canoe. One occupies the stern and manipulates the paddle to keep the canoe's head pointed up stream. The Indian in the bow, standing upright, uses a pole to aid in propelling the canoe or in keeping it steady.

Lying ready to his hand is a dip net four feet in diameter, fastened to the end of a pole, perhaps 15 feet long. The fishing is done at the foot of the rapids, where the water boils and tumbles furiously. With his pole the Indian in the bow keeps the boat moving about in the rapids, and gazes constantly into the water, which is often 10 feet or more deep. Suddenly the Indian in the bow will seize the net handle with one hand, never ceasing to manipulate the canoe with his pole in the other, nor for an instant removing his staring gaze from the water. The net is not more than 10 feet distant from the boat, thrusting it at the same instant to the bottom. Then he gives it a peculiar twist, draws it up, and surrendering the care of the canoe for the moment to the Indian with the paddle, he draws the net up, never without from three to half a dozen glistening whitefish in it, frequently

NITROGEN GATHERED BY BACTERIA

NITROGEN is gathered by bacteria, according to scientists who have been working all summer in southern fields. The microbes act in connection with the roots of clover, beans and related crops. Nitrogen is one of the most costly and probably the most important of all plant foods. So valuable is it and such is the demand for it that it is only a question of a few years until the commercial supply will be exhausted. The recently reported bacteria may avert this crisis. A new method of cultivating and obtaining these organisms in large quantities for distribution with leguminous seeds will be perfected and not into practical use during the coming year. This, it is believed, will make it practicable to grow many leguminous crops, where, owing to the lack of proper organisms, they have not grown in the past.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY HAS THE RICHEST NEGROES

THE richest community of negroes in the United States lives in Indian Territory. There are 7000 of them, and they are worth on an average of \$3000 each. The wealth of the more industrious foots up even higher, certain individuals being the owners of from \$10,000 to \$15,000 worth of land. These negroes are descendants of slaves of the Creek tribe of Indians, and are known as Creek negroes. They are entitled to share in the division of Creek Indian lands, also part of the trust funds. Together, the 7000 negroes own 22,000,000 acres of land. And yet their social environments are crude in the extreme and progress goes slowly amid their huts and fields. Unlike other Indians of the rich Five Civilized Tribes, the Creeks insisted upon freeing their slaves in 1864, in order to give them an equal share in their lands and money. At that time there were but few slaves, but the number grew through de-

scendants until 7000 have laid successful claim to a "headright" on the Creek rolls of citizenship. They have their own representatives in the Creek Indian Legislature, their own schools and their own churches. The Creek negroes have never progressed above their fathers, who were slaves, except that they are well enough educated to care for their lands and money, without being cheated out of a goodly portion of it. They have a social set all their own, to which not even the Indians are invited. Their characteristics are in a great measure vastly different from the negro of the South or the negro of the North. It is a mixture of both. Like the Indian, these negroes have their dances in the open, which have come to be a sort of religion with them. And following in the footsteps of the southern negro they have barbecues, possum hunts and the like. As a northern type of the negro

they are more industrious and independent of the whites, know how to work hard and save their money and, like the type from the city, are well dressed—that is, generally, but at the same time wearing expensive clothes. These Creek negroes live in a tract of rich land in the Canadian river bottom, Okmulgee, the capital of the Creek Indian nation, had been for years a negro town. Recently, however, white people have flocked in and taken possession. Now the negroes are starting other towns for themselves. Each Creek negro will come into undisputed possession of 600 acres of land when the Dawes commission has allotted their lands pro rata to them some time during the coming summer. Upon dissolution of the Creek government, the negroes will likewise share equally with the Indians in the distribution of several million dollars of trust funds.

WOMEN ARE STRONGER THAN MEN, AND TWO EYES BEAT ONE IN THESE LITTLE TRICKS



A WOMAN CAN EASILY FORCE A MAN'S FISTS APART WITH HER FINGERS.



NOT EASY TO PLACE THE THUMB FLAT IN THE PALM OF THE HAND WHEN HELD IN THIS WAY UNDER THE ARM.



IT IS HARD TO KNOCK A COIN FROM THE EDGE OF A TABLE WHEN ONE EYE IS CLOSED.



ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE FOR A MAN TO PART A WOMAN'S HANDS HELD IN THIS MANNER.

MAN of ordinary strength can be rather close to her, few men will be able to separate her fingers by a fair pull with a hand on each of her wrists. The secret of the trick is to keep the man pretty well at arm's length. Another interesting trial of strength has the woman for the active participant. Let the man place his closed fists one on top of the other and try to keep them there while the woman strikes them with her forefingers in an effort to break them apart. The closeness are twenty to one that the fists will fly apart unless the man resort to the familiar but rather unfair trick of holding the thumb of the lower hand in the fingers of the upper. Care must be taken that each finger is applied to the corresponding fist of the opponent. If a coin is placed on the edge of a table with part of it overlapping one can have much amusement by trying to knock it off nearly so easy as it looks. At first or second trial you will be lucky if you get it, as one eye, unaided by the other, is out of the back of it in the hat. an exceedingly bad judge of distances. Throwing cards into a silk hat placed to be dropping where you want them. The experiment of tucking a hand under the arm and trying to get the thumb down to the wrist is a good one. The cards have an embarrassing way of turning off to one side just as they appear to be dropping where you want them.

MME. WALLMAN, MODISTE,
HARRIET HUBBARD AYER, JR.

DISCUSS NEW FASHIONS ST. LOUIS MAN'S GOWN FOR A DOLL

Mme. Wallman is One of the Foremost of New York's Modistes, and Makes an Interesting Forecast of What People Will Wear.

MRS. AYER.—Mme. Wallman, how many hats should a woman have for the spring and summer season in order to be suitably dressed so far as hats go on any occasion?

MME. WALLMAN.—Do you refer to a fashionable woman who will attend many functions during the two seasons, or to just an every-day woman who wishes to be presentable at the least necessary occasions?

MRS. AYER.—Women readers of the Sunday Post-Dispatch are of every social class. I should like you to answer this question for the several women—the conservative follower at a certain distance of Dame Fashion—the little mother who must be very careful of dollars and cents, and the business woman whose hats must not only be becoming and suitable, but must possess wearing qualities not generally to be found in fashionable millinery.

MME. WALLMAN.—The smart woman requires at the least, I should say, half a dozen hats. She can conveniently employ a dozen. Many fashionable women carry 20 chapeaux with them to Newport or other fashionable summer places, but of course more than half a score in such a case would be light, fluffy, delicate hats, not serviceable and never too elaborate or costly.

A summer hat is really in better style if it gives the appearance of absolute freshness, daintiness and simplicity. It should never be worn after it looks the least bit soiled or shows signs of usage.

MRS. AYER.—Suppose a smart woman has \$100 to invest in summer millinery, would that be enough to turn her out well?

MME. WALLMAN.—It would be ample. There is no limit to the money a woman can put into hats, but I do not think the best-dressed women, by any means, are those that wear the most expensive hats, although perhaps it is not very polite for me to say so.

With \$100 to invest I would suggest first an English walking hat for traveling and city wear with tallor gowns. It should cost no more than \$10 or \$12. For example, a turban of Tuscan braid with black Mercurio wings, or a London round hat of white linen braid, trimmed perhaps with rosettes of ecru batiste ornamented with tiny black velvet buttons as center. Buttons, you know, are a craze in millinery just now. There are innumerable walking hats to choose from.

Then she should have four hats suitable for afternoon wear. The turbans, composed entirely of moss foliage and tiny outcrops of roses, are very fetching; they cost from \$15 to \$25 each. The front hats are most becoming, too, and look charming with spring or summer gowns.

Large flat hats of ecru or colored braid, trimmed with strawberry leaves, blossoms and ripe strawberries are lovely. Hats made entirely of currant leaves and fruit, or grape foliage and clusters of blue purple grapes, are wonderfully smart. Fruit are very fashionable—cherries, currants, dny peaches, oranges—all the prettiest fruits have been claimed for hat trimmings.

MRS. AYER.—We have now reached the business woman who has to earn every dollar she spends. How many hats does she require and what should they cost?

MME. WALLMAN.—The business woman requires two hats—one of straw, very good quality and simply trimmed. She can get a stylish little toque for \$2 and a better one for \$5.

For Sundays and evenings a shirred tulle hat, either turban or flat, with a garland of roses is becoming, light and inexpensive. Five dollars should cover the cost of such a hat.

MRS. AYER.—Are feathers worn as much as usual, and what are the season's novelties?

MME. WALLMAN.—Feathers are always fashionable. They are very expensive, and a feather is a purchase which should be made without regard to cost, as good plumes can be worn for years. There is no economy in buying cheap feathers.

As to novelties, Tuscan hats trimmed entirely with Tuscan ornaments, beads and passementerie, are very fashionable. The natural color of the Tuscan braid is extremely becoming. The Tuscan hat is expensive, but it has a distinction about it which cannot be secured in a cheaper straw. The undressed Leghorn also has cachet.

The palm-tree braid for misses and children is a novelty. It comes in the most beautiful shades—scarlet, geranium, pink and blue. The shape is flat and large. The hair is trimmed with black velvet ribbon and frills with the blossoms. We have very simple hats trimmed with strawberry blossoms and fruit.

The novelties in braid are the Mexican, carnation and chrysanthemum. Fruits and vegetable take the lead this year in trimmings. The very latest cry is a split green pea pod with pearls substituted for the peas. Crushed raisins and baked apples are used as color schemes. A baked apple and a crushed raisin have beautiful tones which have been copied. We have one hat trimmed with a pineapple cone, called the pineapple hat.

MRS. AYER.—Shall you use Panama straws at all?

MME. WALLMAN.—So far we have received no Panama straws, but the unfinished Leghorns will supersede the reign of the Panama. These will be trimmed with fruits, ferns and black velvet ribbon. Long sprays of ferns will be very fashionable. Picture hats will be made of fancy braids, lattice work of beads, as well as of rows of roses, chiffon and mousseline.

The Du Barry hat will be fashionable and better suited to women between thirty and thirty-five than to younger faces. It is too elaborate for extreme youth. The Dolly Varden hat is charming for very young girls. It is trimmed with bride or lover's knot roses, which come in strings.

A picture hat need not of necessity cost a fortune. A hat of mousseline or Valenciennes lace edged with tiny black velvet roses can be made for a few dollars and is charming on a young, fresh face.

A hat of the Palm-tree braid, scarlet in color, trimmed with peach blossoms and tiny peaches, is a novelty. Children's hats are big trimmed, flat and pliable.

Dress hats for misses will be very simple. The mousseline hat, with dwarf roses and buds, is as pretty and appropriate as any style for little girls. Sailors and tur-

A pretty hat would cost about \$18. The hat illustrated with three two bands underneath would be charming for afternoon, and a simple chiffon or muslin toque, with garland of flowers, would make a pretty fourth.

Now, I think at the lower prices mentioned I have spent about \$50 of the \$100. I should buy two very handsome picture hats with the other \$50. One might be the Du Barry, which is made of white matine, with garlands of pearls and cluster of white feathers. The Dolly Varden flower hat would be pretty, but there are endless picture hats to select from.

MRS. AYER.—How about the conservative woman?

MME. WALLMAN.—She should have an afternoon and a morning hat and an evening hat. She should have a severe hat for morning, to wear with a tailor-made gown, and a pretty afternoon hat for visiting and an evening hat, either a picture or a theater chapeau.

Of course, a woman can look very well gownned who has but two hats—one for morning and the other for afternoon and evening wear. It depends so much upon the woman.

An elegant theater hat may be dispensed with by a woman who must economize, inasmuch as it is now the custom to take the hat off at the play and many ladies go to places of amusement in simple hats. Where one dress hat must do it may be elaborate or simple, but must never be too ornate for the costume worn with it. Good taste means that all points of the costume shall be harmonious. A picture hat with a severely made afternoon gown would be absurd, just as a turban hat with an elaborately trimmed frock would be ridiculous.

The conservative woman's hats must be of good material. She cannot indulge in chiffons or tulle. A simple straw turban, stylishly trimmed, is always in good form for morning wear. Eight or ten dollars would be a low price for the best quality.

The afternoon hat might be of fancy straw trimmed with black velvet ribbon so fashionable this season and fruits and flowers. It can be bought for \$10 to \$20. There is a large choice.

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made without regard to cost, as good plumes can be worn for years. There is no economy in buying cheap feathers.

As to novelties, Tuscan hats trimmed entirely with Tuscan ornaments, beads and passementerie, are very fashionable. The natural color of the Tuscan braid is extremely becoming. The Tuscan hat is expensive, but it has a distinction about it which cannot be secured in a cheaper straw. The undressed Leghorn also has cachet.

The palm-tree braid for misses and children is a novelty. It comes in the most beautiful shades—scarlet, geranium, pink and blue. The shape is flat and large. The hair is trimmed with black velvet ribbon and frills with the blossoms. We have very simple hats trimmed with strawberry blossoms and fruit.

The novelties in braid are the Mexican, carnation and chrysanthemum. Fruits and vegetable take the lead this year in trimmings. The very latest cry is a split green pea pod with pearls substituted for the peas. Crushed raisins and baked apples are used as color schemes. A baked apple and a crushed raisin have beautiful tones which have been copied. We have one hat trimmed with a pineapple cone, called the pineapple hat.

MRS. AYER.—Shall you use Panama straws at all?

MME. WALLMAN.—So far we have received no Panama straws, but the unfinished Leghorns will supersede the reign of the Panama. These will be trimmed with fruits, ferns and black velvet ribbon. Long sprays of ferns will be very fashionable. Picture hats will be made of fancy braids, lattice work of beads, as well as of rows of roses, chiffon and mousseline.

The Du Barry hat will be fashionable and better suited to women between thirty and thirty-five than to younger faces. It is too elaborate for extreme youth. The Dolly Varden hat is charming for very young girls. It is trimmed with bride or lover's knot roses, which come in strings.

A picture hat need not of necessity cost a fortune. A hat of mousseline or Valenciennes lace edged with tiny black velvet roses can be made for a few dollars and is charming on a young, fresh face.

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Materials in the Costume for This Three Feet High Figure Cost \$100.

FRED A. SMITH and his sister, Mrs. Della, of 2912 Lindell boulevard, have designed and dressed a large doll for an exhibit to be held in New York City this week.

The wax figure, which was a blonde, stood over three feet in height and suggested the stylish little lady of today, ready for an elaborate afternoon or evening function, attired in a high-neck reception gown of olive green crepe meteor, costing \$5 a yard, trimmed in Venetian point lace and pale blue taffeta. The lace on the gown cost \$25, Mr. Smith having purchased it in Italy on one of his recent trips. All materials for this creation cost \$100.

The lace was dyed to harmonize with the soft shades of the olive and blended in a most exquisite fashion. The pattern of the lace was that of large plumes, known as "Prince of Wales feathers," and small bunches of roses. The bodice of the gown was of the olive green crepe meteor, with a round yoke effect of the Venetian lace, over blue taffeta. The lower portion of the bodice was of tiny hand-run tucks, curving in a graceful manner from the yoke and under arms to the girdle.

The back was tucked in a similar fashion. The right shoulder bore two tiny rosettes, of blue taffeta, which were made of 25 or 30 small pieces of silk not an inch square. Each one twisted—as only an artist in such work could do—into the shape of a lily and arranged in rosette form.

A soft collar of glistening blue liberty gauze and lace was edged at the top with blue chenille and inset with dainty turquoise beads.

The sleeves were tucked above the elbow in the sunburst tucking and trimmed at the elbow in the point lace.

Two large puffs of the liberty gauze formed the lower part of the sleeve and a soft ruffle of the gauze fell over the hand; it was finished at the wrist in the blue chenille and turquoise beads.

The skirt was of the Meteor Crepe over blue taffeta made in the serpentine style with the French flare. A founce on the skirt, nine inches deep in front and 17 inches in the back, forming a train, was tucked in the spiral hand run tucks also, and headed at the top with the point lace insertion over blue taffeta, while the hem was trimmed in blue chenille and turquoise beads.

Each seam of the skirt—which fits like an ell to the knees—was trimmed in the insertion.

The centure, or girdle, which completed this little lady's gown, was of blue taffeta slightly pointed in front and fastening in the back; the ends of the sash being ornamented with the silk folded into coils filled—made by rolling the taffeta. They were edged with the turquoise, while the chenille formed the stamens of the lilies.

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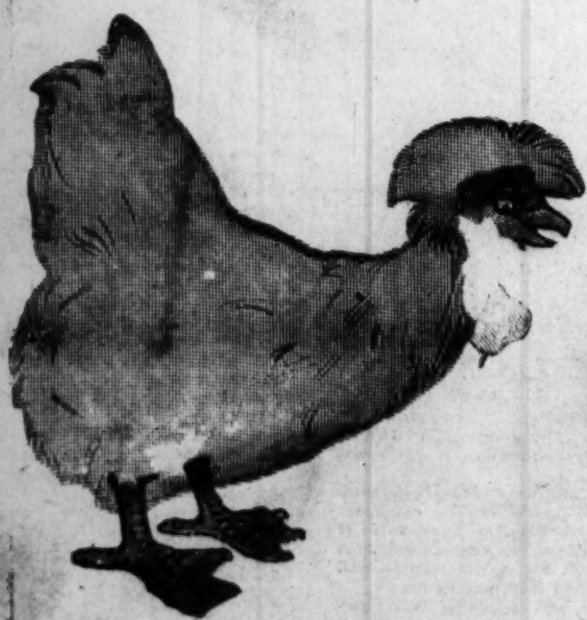
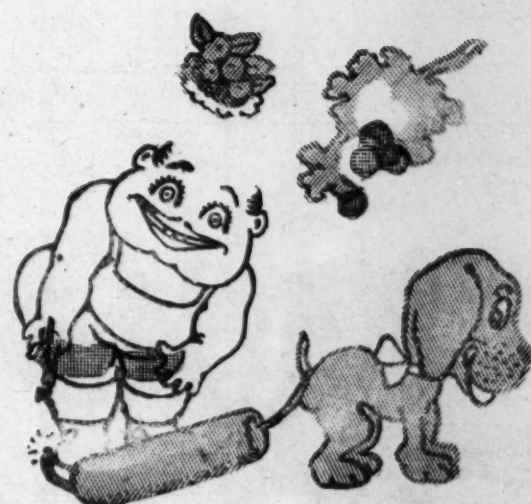
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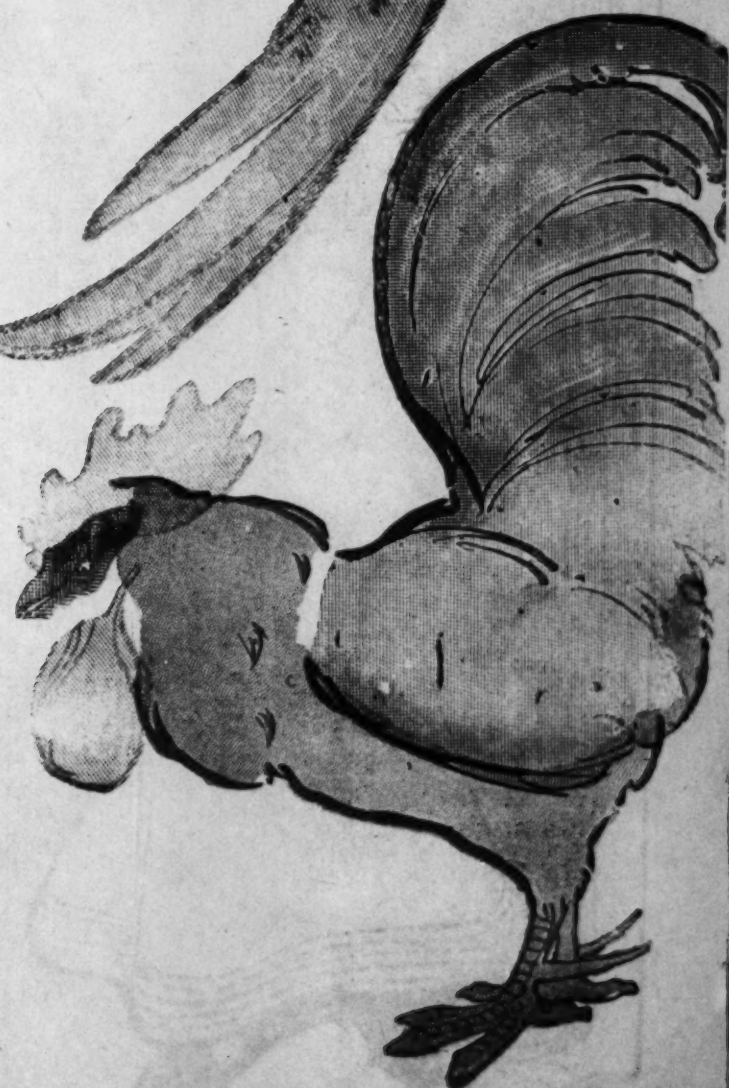
The Sunday Post-Dispatch Wonder Pictures in Color

RUB GENTLY INSIDE OUTLINES OF THE PICTURES
WITH A BRUSH, ABSORBENT COTTON OR A SPONGE
SLIGHTLY MOISTENED IN WATER, OR USE A DAMPENED
BLOTTING PAD.

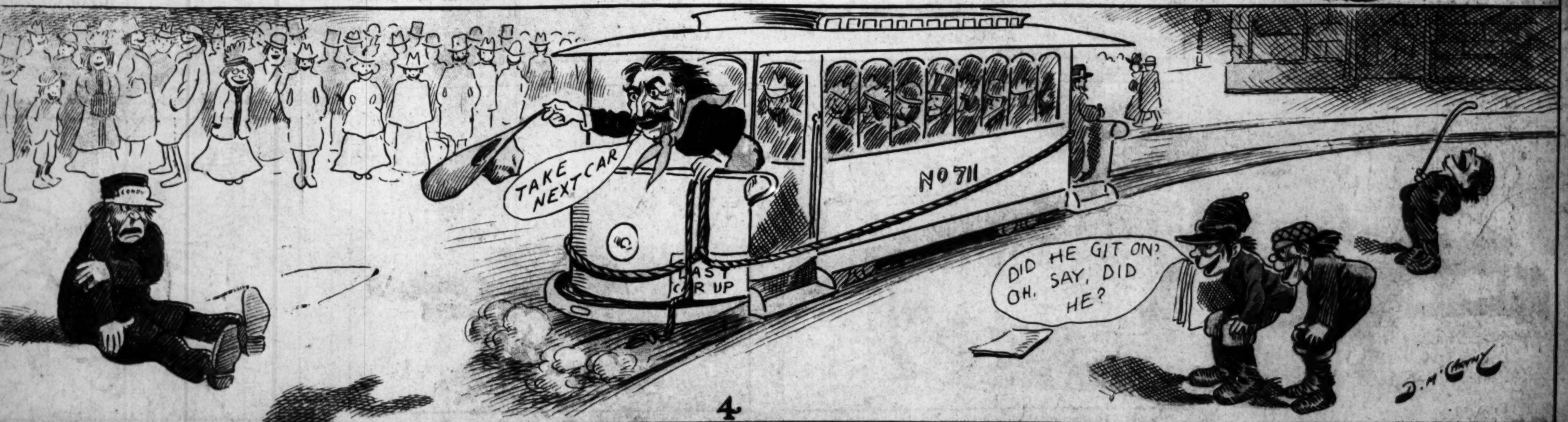
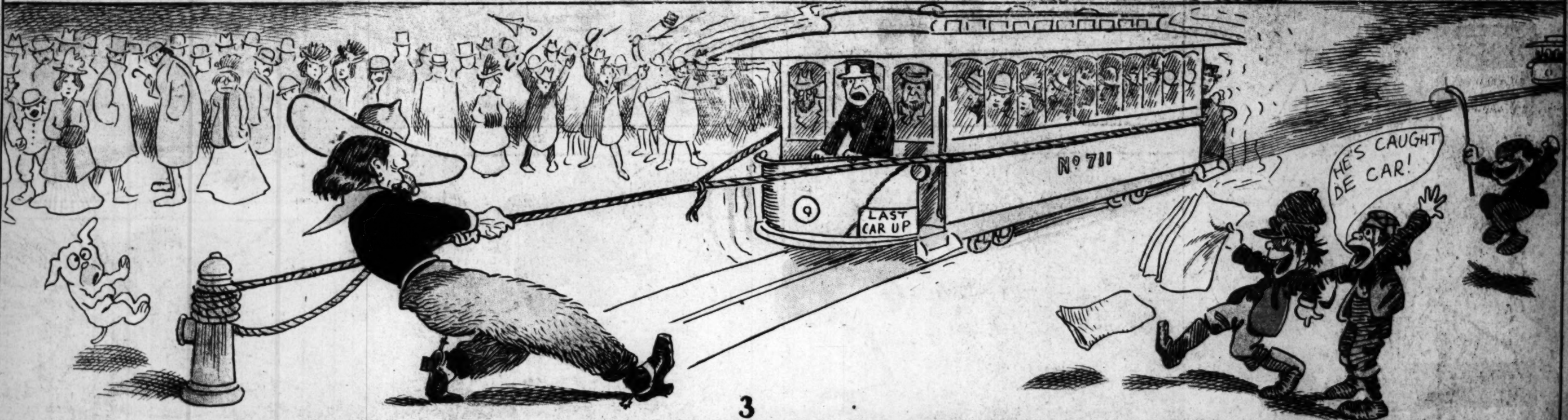
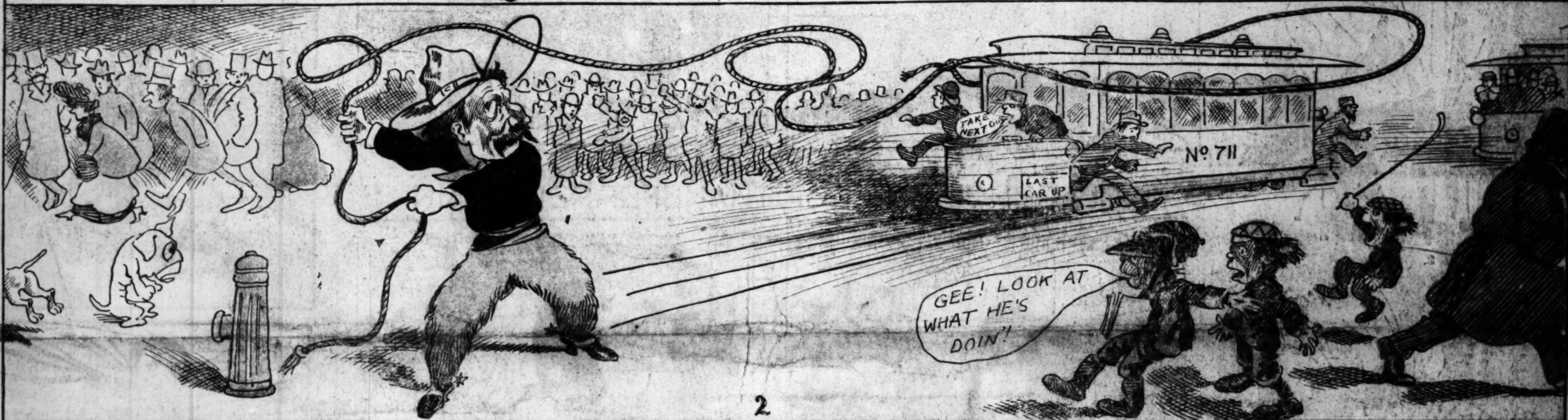
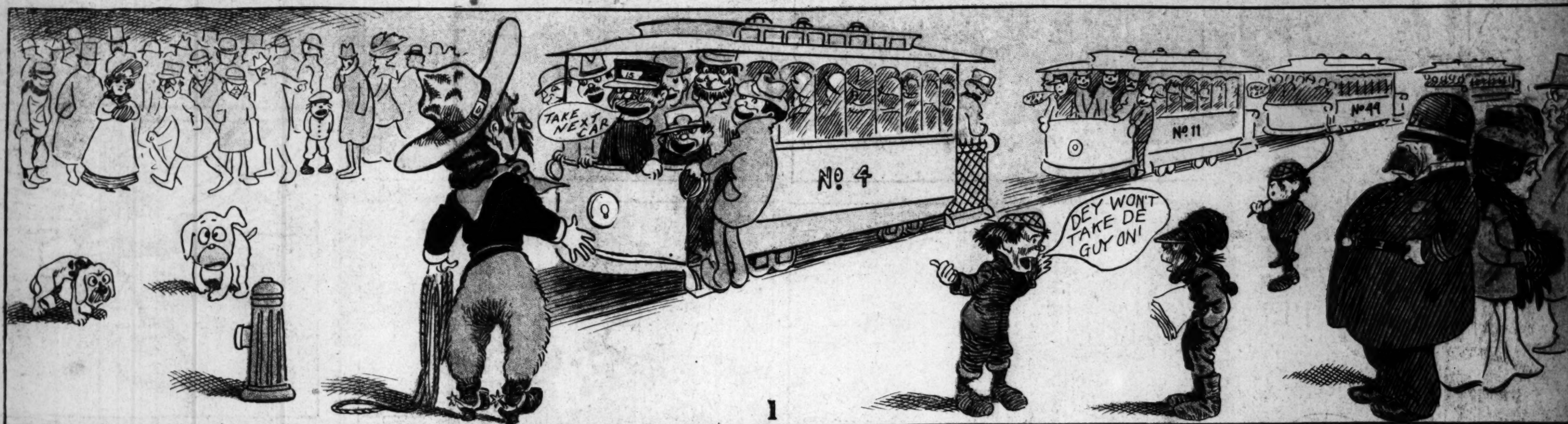
Wonder Pictures
Patent Applied
For



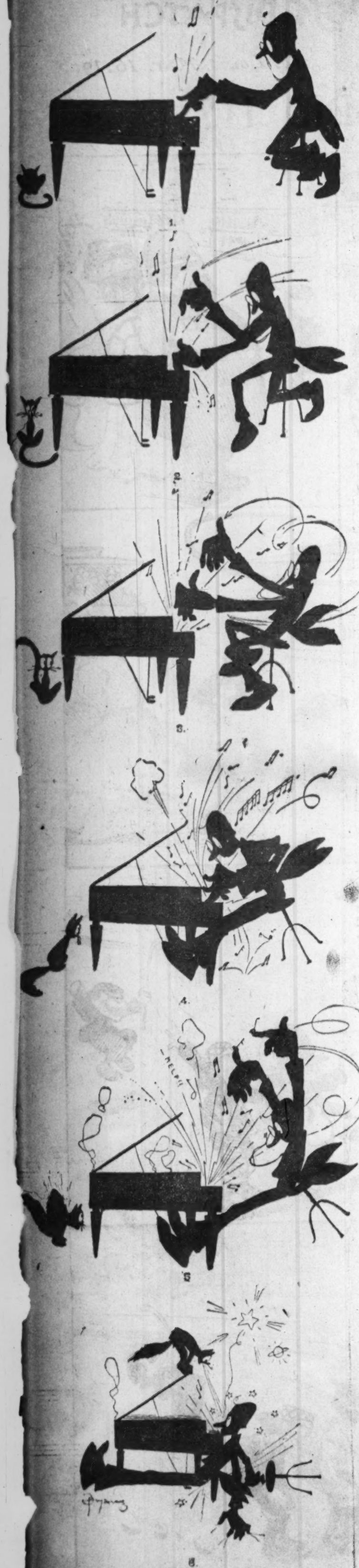
A BIG SURPRISE FOR THE HEN.



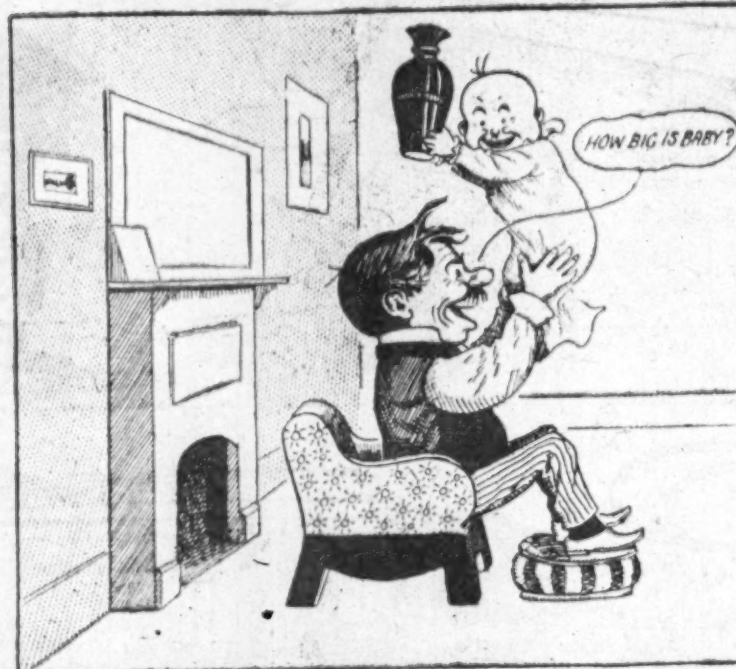
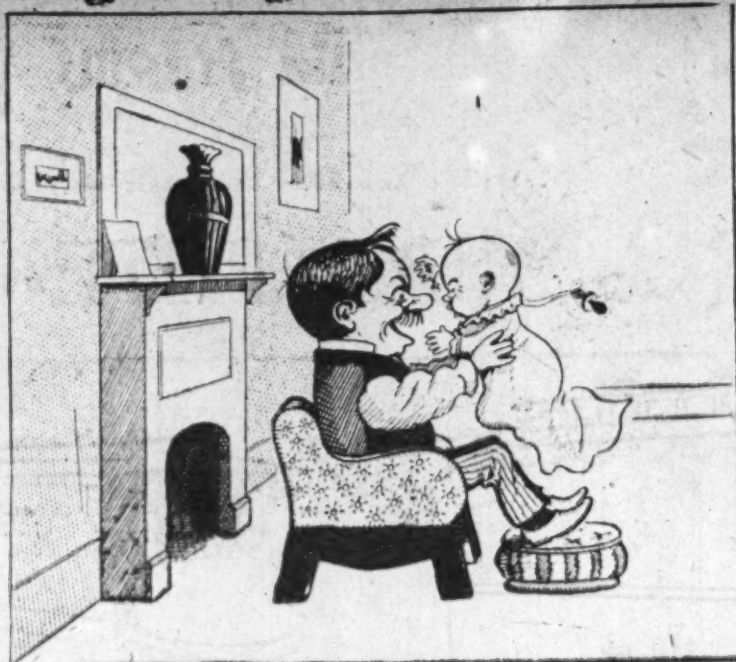
DID THE CAR STOP FOR LARIAT PETE---DID IT?



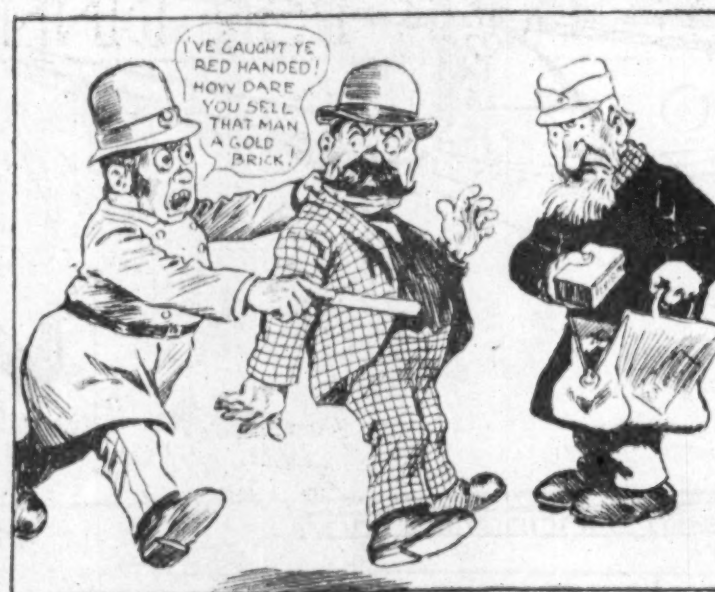
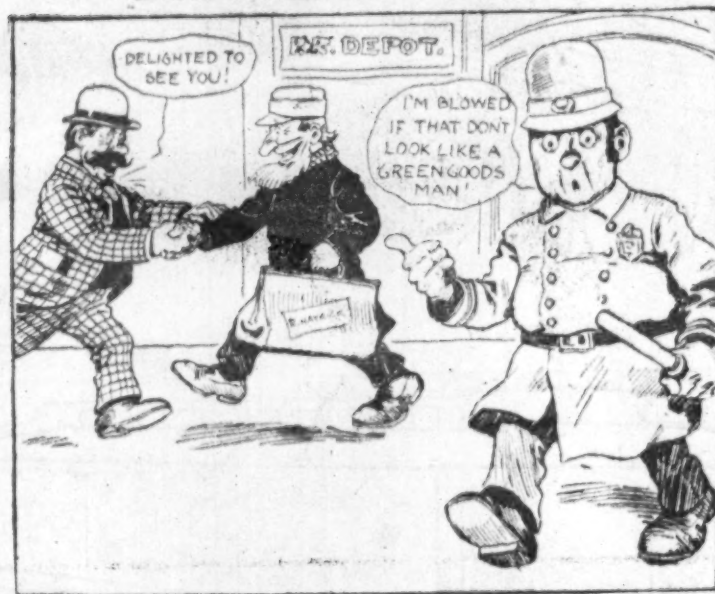
THE EFFECT OF MUSIC.



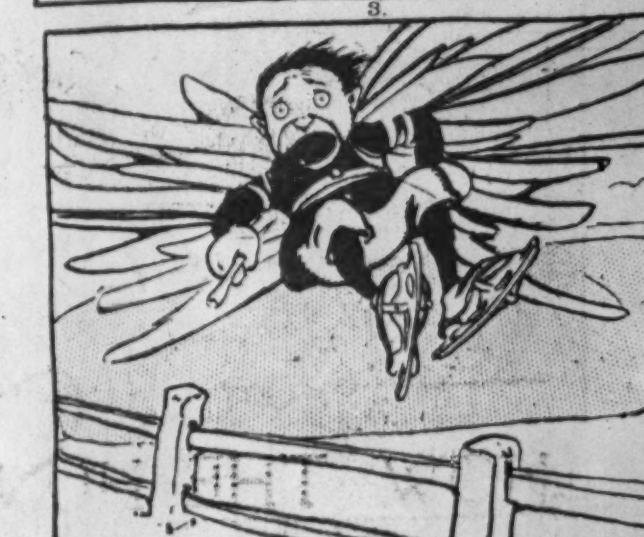
THE DEAR CHILD.



CLARENCE THE COP TRANSFERRED AGAIN.



TOO FLY.

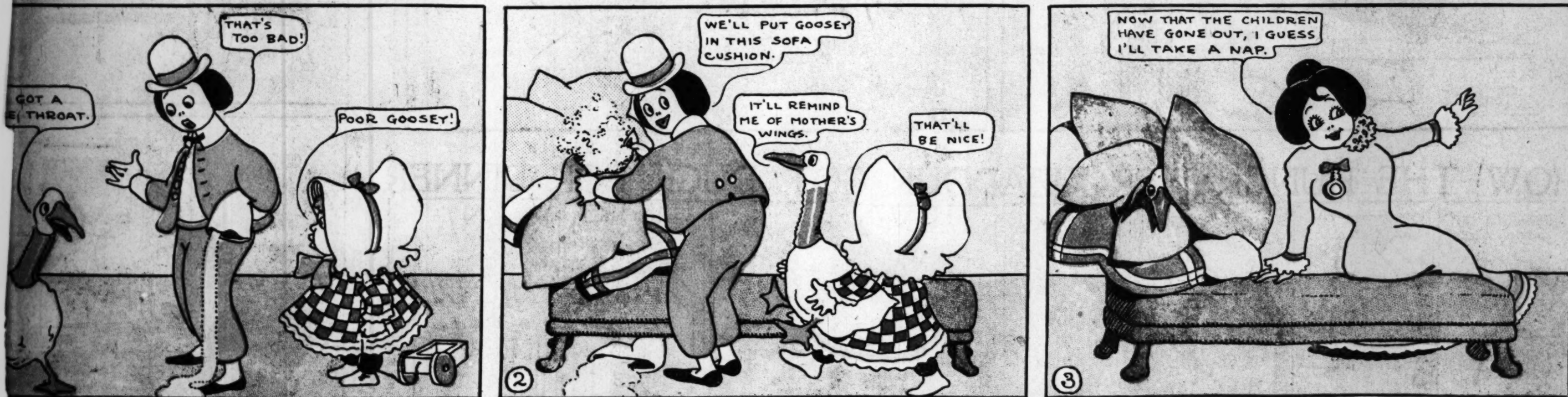


CHOLLIE AND GAWGE.

Gawge Plans a Little Dinner with Miss Tootsie, but Chollie Gets the Best of It—Gawge's Turn Next Week.



ALPHA, OMEGA AND THEIR SISTER SUE—NOT FORGETTING THE GOOSE.

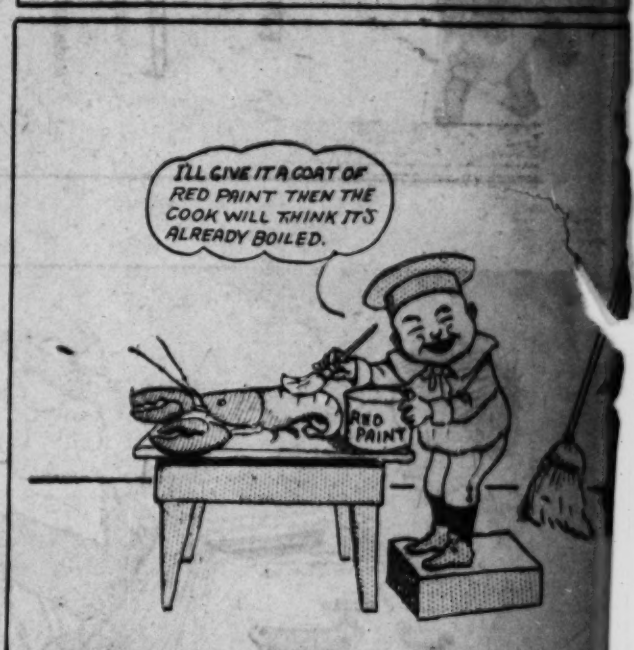
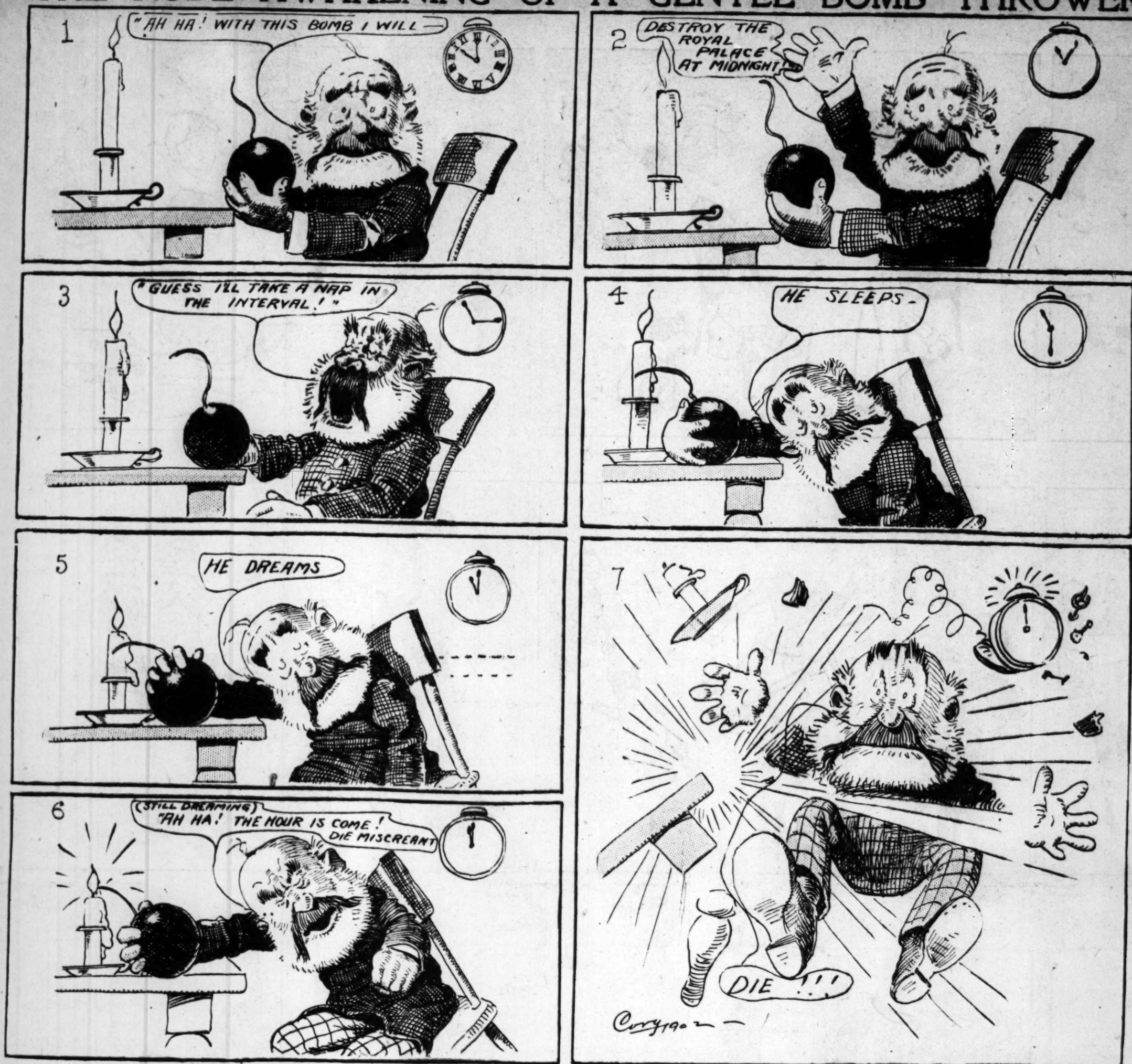


How the Children Tried to Doctor the Goose, and What Happened Then.

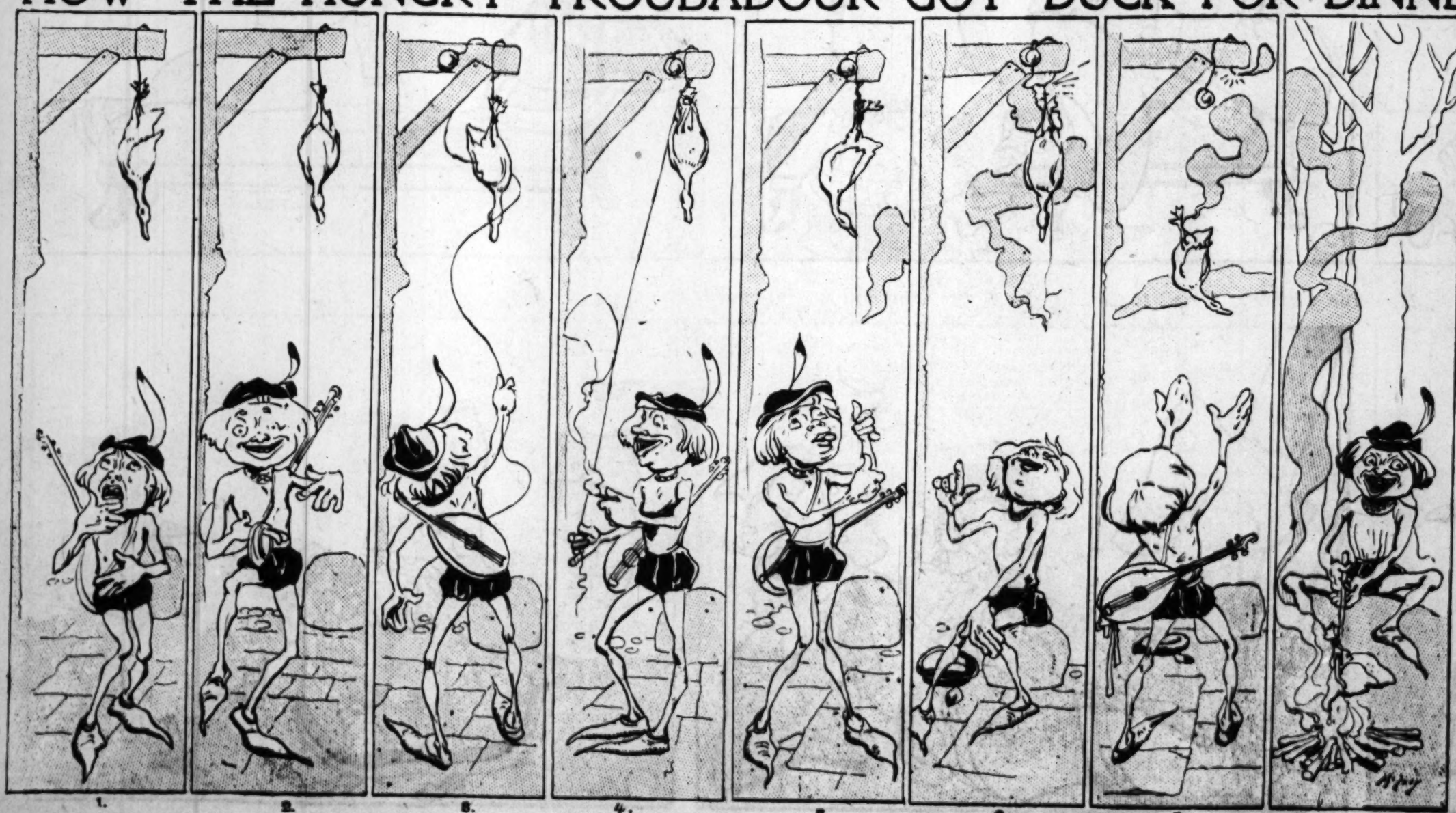


THE RUDE AWAKENING OF A GENTLE BOMB THROWER.

MISCHIEVOUS WIFE



HOW THE HUNGRY TROUBADOUR GOT DUCK FOR DINNER.



UP-TO-DATE

